JANUARY 26, 1946

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

THE FRONT PAGE

## The Meyer Sentence

WE SHARE the opinion of Controller Balfour —who alone among the four members of the Toronto Board of Control opposed the resolution demanding the death penalty for General Kurt Meyer—that the judgment of Canada's high military officers is more worthy of respect on such a matter than that of the civic rulers of Toronto, and of a rather vocal and emotional element among the citizenry of this and other Canadian cities which joined in the demand.

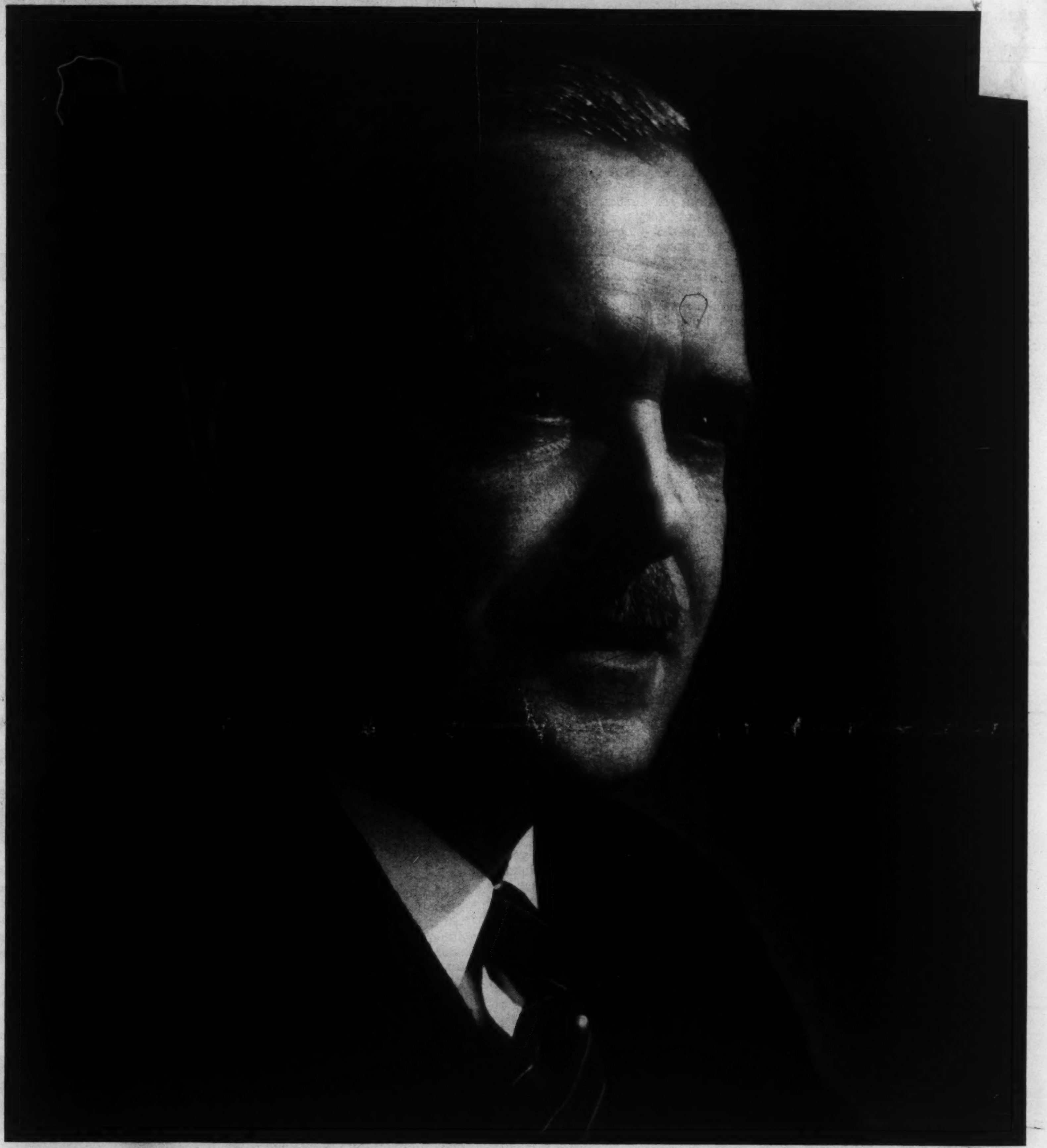
The high military officers know better than the Toronto Board of Control, and better than the Toronto daily press, how the rules of warfare work in practice, and how the responsibility for their carrying out is to be distributed. On the principle of exacting "vengeance", which was expressly stated by some of the protesters against the commutation as being that on which they were acting, there is of course nothing to be said against hanging the General, shooting him, or perhaps even doing a little vivisection on him. But we hope it will be a long time before "vengeance" becomes the watchword of the Canadian government and people in dealing with their conquered enemies.

### Alberta Settlement

IN JUSTICE to the Government of Alberta, which has been extremely and rightly angry with us for suggesting that it was paying its debts in full, we have to qualify our estimate of a few weeks ago as to the mathematical nature of its Debt Reorganization Offer. What appears to be happening is that it is paying the unpaid part of a 3½ per cent interest rate on all its partially defaulted bonds from the date of default to the present, thus reducing the bonds to a 3½ per cent issue as from the time of default, and is paying the actuarially calculated value of the difference between 3½ per cent and the covenanted rate as that value stood in 1936; but it is paying no interest on the arrears of interest nor on the 1936 valuation of the change in rate. It is in other words paying its creditors a sum which, had it been paid in 1936 for the larger part and in small instalments during the succeeding nine years, would actually have wiped out the indebtedness in full, with nothing but a slight change of distribution as between interest and principal payments. But it did not pay this sum in 1936 and the succeeding years, and is only paying it now, and is therefore diminishing the claims of its creditors by the amount which the sum would have earned, at 3½ per cent, if it had been in the creditors' possession instead of the province's during these years.

We make no complaint about this, since the bondholders are making none and the province is unquestionably entitled to a large amount of sympathy for the economic difficulties through which it passed in the depression years. We are merely trying to straighten out a mathematical error. Let us take for an example the 5 per cent bonds due April 15, 1950. When the interest payments were reduced in June 1936, the bondholders began getting half of the contract rate of interest, or in this case 2½ per cent. They are now being paid an additional one per cent to bring the rate up to the 3½ per cent standard, and they are getting this one per cent for each of the nine years of default; but they are not getting any interest to compensate them for the fact that they did not get it year by year. They are being paid also a capital sum of $16.47 representing the value of the difference between an annual payment of 3½ per cent and an annual payment of the contract rate of 5 per cent over the whole life of the bonds; but this capital sum is again valued as of 1936 and not as of the present time—it is *less* than the total of the missing interest payments (which is approximately $21), instead of being more. These payments accompany the issue of a new 3½ per cent bond for the amount of the original bond, but with a somewhat later maturity.

The capital sum of the province's debt remains unchanged. The rate of interest paid on it is reduced from the old figure, which ranged from 4½ to 6 per cent, to a uniform 3½ per cent. The price paid for this reduction is a capital sum which, had it been paid in 1936 as to the larger part and annually between 1936 and 1946 for the remainder, would have been full compensation to the bondholders. It is actually being paid in 1945 and the five following years. It is an honest compromise, but it is not payment in full with interest.



—Photo by Karsh.

**Louis S. St. Laurent, Minister of Justice and head of Canada's five-man delegation at the General Assembly of U.N.O. He has filled his new role in this wider field with credit to the Dominion.**

### More Drastic Than Words

WE WAIT with breathless interest for further light upon what the Halifax *Chronicle* has in mind when it says that "It may be that the people of Nova Scotia will be called upon to adopt measures more drastic than words alone in repelling this attempted invasion of our political rights" in the shape of the fiscal proposals of the Dominion Government. But we feel rather confident that no political rights of the people of Nova Scotia will be invaded without the consent of their own provincial Government, so that presumably any repelling that is to be done will have to be directed against that authority.

If, however, the provincial Government of Nova Scotia should, in its wisdom, make some concessions to the admittedly difficult position in which the Dominion finds itself as a result of being compelled by fiscal necessity to tax certain taxable objects which the provinces

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## DEAR MR. EDITOR

# A San Francisco Opinion About Treatment of the Japanese

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MAY I take the liberty of expressing a word of appreciation for SATURDAY NIGHT.

The notes on your trip through the British Isles last summer, and frequent articles on people, places, and events in Britain from which Canada draws so much of her heritage have made thoughtful reading. One would hope your reading public includes a sizeable number of people on this side of the border with the same cultural background.

Of special interest during recent weeks have been references in SATURDAY NIGHT to the question of what to do with Japan, and also to that of whether to deport Canadians of Japanese ancestry.

It is not surprising that these two questions get linked together in the minds of many people, but surely intelligent Canadian opinion knows how to distinguish between the problem of dealing with a Japan indoctrinated for years with the cult of militarism, and the question of fair treatment to people of Japanese ancestry born and living in Canada. Anyway, the Canadian Prime Minister has set the minds of Canadians at ease as to the loyalty of these people to Canada. He said: "No person of Japanese race, born in Canada, has been charged with any act of sabotage or disloyalty during the years of the war."

A SATURDAY NIGHT editorial of some weeks ago drew attention to the "violent contrast" in the treatment of these people with everything that has been done in the same connection in the United States. "The explanation," the writer concludes, "appears to lie chiefly in the fact that the American people have a profound sense of the importance and significance of American citizenship, and that Canadians are shockingly lacking in respect for their own citizenship."

Now, if the Canadian government is really considering the deportation of these people, then all Canadians must with shame admit the "violent contrast." And not only would this be in "violent contrast" to the American treatment of these people but it would do utter violence to the spirit and the letter of the United Nations Charter, signed for Canada in this city last June by the Canadian Prime Minister. I feel sure that if the facts were really made known to the Canadian people about injustice contemplated in the case of Canadian-born or naturalized people, every British subject born or domiciled on Canadian soil would protest and take action in the name of the justice which Canadians rightly prize.

I have recently been reading Mr. Brebner's study in a Columbia University series, of the events in 1755 in which he points to the mistake made in exiling the Acadians. With such a lesson in history the people of Canada would not, I believe, stand for the exile of these people nearly two hundred years later, particularly in this post-Hitler period. Do Canadians want the name their fighting sons and daughters have made for Canada on far-off battle fields for justice and freedom to be blotted from the record in world opinion by acts of injustice committed by their government at home? I, for one, do not think so.

One important section of world opinion, it must not be forgotten, and particularly in this case, is held by the billion people in the Far East. No longer are these people FAR away, but are actually Canada's nearest Western neighbors.

To treat Asiatic people in an unjust manner cannot be expected to produce friendliness but rather enmity. Canadians with important products to sell abroad cannot afford to create a billion enemies across the Pacific. That would not make sense, from a business point of view. To exile admittedly loyal people who have made their homes in Canada surely would be a costly mistake.

*San Francisco, Cal.* HUGH MACMILLAN

### Charitable Aid

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

WHY not carry your suggestion about used razor blades for our "highered" help a step further? I suggest we recognize the serious plight our parliamentarians find themselves in and forthwith rush all articles we can spare (old false teeth, discarded clothing, last year's spring hat, used typewriter ribbons, and so on) to them at the House.

Americans, being more realistically minded and suiting the action to the word successfully, thwarted an attempt many years ago to provide annual pensions for Senators by such a nationwide "interest" in their legislative representatives.

And incidentally haven't the Senate invaded a sphere of action constitutionally forbidden to them by "voting" on a money law—even if they did it before it was submitted to them?

*Winnipeg, Man.* R. JEFFERSON

NOTE: The idea that the Senate cannot vote on money bills is, we believe, erroneous. It cannot introduce them, because Sections 53 and 54 of the B.N.A. Act expressly require that such bills "shall originate in the House of Commons" and shall previously be recommended by a message from the Governor General—which message of course proceeds from the Cabinet.—ED.

### The Matches Cartel

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONCERNING the letter in your issue of December 28 from T. J. T. Williams, under heading "Dangerous Matches," may I say that according to "Canada and International Cartels," which report is now before the Federal House of Commons, together with recommendations of the Commission, the world market in matches is dominated by three firms which are also linked up financially. The report further states that chlorate of potash, which is the important chemical used in match manufacturing, is also closely controlled.

Mr. Williams suggests that an investigation is due. This has already been held, and a copy of the above report can be obtained from the King's Printer, Ottawa, for 25c; but matches are only one of the minor items covered; the manipulations of these national and international cartels and trade agreements are far reaching, and the public generally would be well advised to study the report carefully, and also to see that their Federal Members insist on action as recommended by the report.

If people generally realized how they have been bled through these cartels, we would soon get action; we don't get an opportunity too often to get posted.

*Moncton, N.B.* ROY GRANT

### Religious Team-Work

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT WAS disappointing to find that the only letter you received from a minister on "What is Religion?" was so unappreciative. It is natural that straight-from-the-shoulder criticisms of the Church should not be agreeable to everyone. On the other hand, these are days when every agency for good should search its soul, and cleanse out anything and everything that prevents it from making its full contribution to the common good. If the various denominations do not soon learn more team-play, God may soon have to carry out a terrific purge. True religion in which most of us still believe, as set forward supremely by the Christ; is the fundamental basis of our hope for a better world. Let the churches, let us all, get together before it is too late.

ANOTHER MINISTER

*Camp Borden, Ont.*

### The Ceiling-Breakers

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. R. J. DEACHMAN'S article: "Our M.P.'s Should Not Be Treated Meanly," (S.N., January 12) sounds a little peevish. The argument in the article, however, ignores certain fundamental principles which were of the Government's own making.

Briefly, his contention is that two wrongs make a right. In other words, largely because of the Government's lack of courage, with which the M.P.'s must be associated, certain elements in society have flouted the law and therefore the M.P.'s should be allowed the same privilege.

Throughout the war, the Government laid down a certain policy to which the people were supposed to adhere tenaciously. Moreover they spent millions of dollars to impress on us the grave importance of this policy. To ensure its implementation, they took the power of decision out of the hands of Parliament, and by a series of many, many Orders in Council, placed a ceiling on wages, froze prices on products, paid subsidies, etc. etc. etc., using dozens of devices, all, so they claimed, to avoid the bogey of Inflation.

My only quarrel with these representatives of the people is that when once again they are allowed a small say in government affairs, they coolly disregard the ceiling on wages by upping their own "Indemnity," and so will help, just a little, inflation.

Does this mean that the danger of inflation is over? And does it mean that the policy so carefully imposed on the people at large, is no longer valid, or in operation? The action of the M.P.'s would suggest an affirmative answer.

Mr. Deachman says: "When a firm sends a man out of town the firm pays his travelling expenses."

If it is travelling expenses the M.P.'s require, here is a suggestion which ought to solve the matter.

This suggestion, I think, contains all the elements of justice and at the same time does not completely ignore the very important principle which the politicians have chosen to disregard: Pay every M.P. an "indemnity" equal to what he or she earned in private life, up to a maximum of $6,000 per annum. (This maximum is suggested because some of the members may earn more than this figure).

To his "Indemnity" add his travelling expense, plus a living allowance while the member is resident in Ottawa. Of course, a due accounting would be given of these expenses, just as Mr. Deachman's traveller has to give to his firm.

Would not such a scheme eliminate all the hardships the M.P.'s are supposedly suffering? Unfortunately they would still have to pay income tax like the rest of us; but this hardship can be lessened as soon as they have learned to be more economical in running the country's business and less inclined to listen to professorial economists and the like, who are leading this country into commitments beyond its power to pay.

The statute put on the books is not immutable; it can be changed, cancelled, or amended by the members of Parliament at any time.

In this way the very unpleasant taste which has been left in the mouths of many people, by the Government's callous disregard of its own policy and principles would be banished.

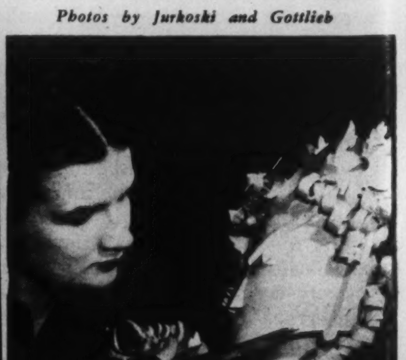
*Ancaster, Ont.* JOHN W. HAMILTON

# Now You Can Buy a Paper Doll To Call Your Own

**If you have seen the play "Life with Father" you will immediately identify Mary Skinner (left), whom Cousin Cora brought to visit the Day family . . . Or perhaps the decade known as mauve fascinates you. In that case you'll recognize this "Gay Nineties" couple (right) as an authentic reproduction of the "bicycle built for two" era. Clever paper figures like these are the work of a New York artist, Miss Gorecka, who fashions paper dolls of many different kinds for store windows and advertising illustrations. Perhaps you've already seen some of them.**

**Slide rule, compass, T-square and other draughting tools are this artist's equipment in plotting the preliminaries to her paper cutting. She uses a jig-saw (above) to cut out the simple foundation of her dolls from light plywood, but once she gets down to the actual cutting she works without sketches, tracings or patterns of any kind. Some of these figures are almost life-size, so it's a real job of paper sculpturing, she undertakes, as she cuts boldly into the tall roll of heavy white paper (lower left). It looks as if a lady's beard is being trimmed to shape (right). Actually the artist is removing the excess paper and shaping the face. This type of figure takes about six hours. Some clients order elaborate creations that may take as long as two days to complete.**

*Photos by Jurkoski and Gottlieb*



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# The Front Page

*(Continued from Page One)*

also desire to tax — if it should for example, surrender to the Dominion for a term of years the right to tax inheritances in consideration of a cash allowance,—and if the Halifax *Chronicle* and "the people of Nova Scotia" still object to this surrender and regard it as an invasion of their political rights, what will be the nature of the "measures more drastic than words" with which they will seek to repel the invasion?

Like Boston, Nova Scotia has a magnificent harbor, in fact several of them. It is probable that a considerable quantity of produce external to Canada comes into these harbors daily, and is subjected to taxation by the Dominion Government, though we do not know whether there is much tea included. The dumping of some of this produce into the harbors would certainly be a measure more drastic than words, and would have a salutary significance in its reference to great events of the past. The only drawback is that it would have no especial connection with inheritance taxes, and all that we can suggest in that respect is that wealthy Nova Scotians should refuse to die.

## National Justice

A FEATURE of the fiscal relationship between the Canadian provinces and the Dominion which is carefully ignored by most of those who approach the subject from the point of view of the more powerful provinces is the fact that provinces differ among themselves not only in taxable wealth but also, and very markedly, in variability of annual income. The province of Ontario, with a highly diversified economic activity, changes its income from year to year only in accord with the general cyclical movements of business in the country and indeed in the world at large. The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, highly specialized in types of production which vary violently in both yield and market price, are subject to extreme fluctuations in annual income; and since annual income is inevitably the main source, in some way or other, of annual taxation yield, their governments find it extremely difficult to budget confidently for their expenditures.

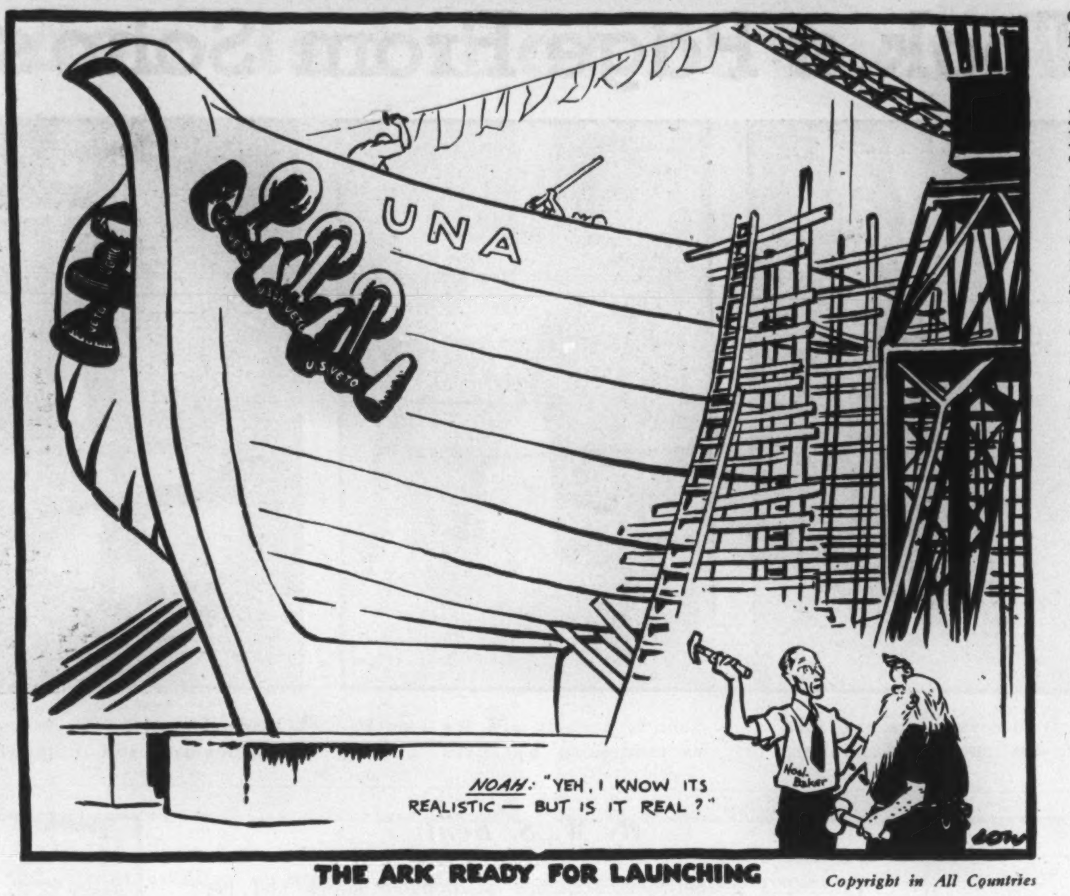
Saskatchewan is the latest government to state its case for the Dominion-Provincial Conference, and argues vigorously for the institution of "fiscal need grants" from the Dominion, with its far more stable sources of revenue, to help maintain the social services in time of local scarcity. The same province protests with some show of reason against the doctrine that relief of the employable unemployed belongs to the Dominion but relief of the self-employed (farmers among them) belongs to the province. This obviously throws another hardship on provinces which are predominantly agricultural, as compared with those which are predominantly or even largely industrial.

The truth is that when the public revenues begin to be used for purposes such as these there is no possibility of securing even-handed justice as between different areas of so diversified a country as Canada, except by letting the job be done by the revenues of the Dominion rather than by those of any local authority.

### ENEMY

LONG past, in spring my enemy
  Striding the open country of his birth,
Beheld with joy, he said, a little rose,
The red heath rose of Goethe's pretty song;
And he too sang, and singing, loved his fellow
    men.
He sought along the fringes of the marshes
The first sunned marigolds and placed one
    flower
Upon his breast, beneath a pliant volume
Of Rilke's poems.
And once in a fair valley white with plum,
He looked upon a distant Gothic spire
Of such unearthly beauty in the morning,
He stood and thought to hear the bells
Chime in an early feast of Christendom.
He spoke, believing song and sentiment,
Combined with walking tours and early rising
The true expression of superior race.
Now he lies dead, my enemy; and spring
Trembles within the heath rose by the Baltic.
But he, lying in far Russia, cannot even see
The budding alder branch above his grave.

LENORE A. PRATT




**THE ARK READY FOR LAUNCHING**

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## 1946 Calendars

ENTRIES for our calendar competition are slightly less numerous than usual this year, many of them came in late, and some of them were badly packed. This is an ungrateful observation to make concerning a collection of free gifts which we have done nothing to deserve, but we make it just the same. The disturbed state of the nation's economic life doubtless accounts for all three deficiencies.

We have no hesitation in awarding First Honorable Mention (there are no prizes) to the Canadian General Electric Company, with twelve highly effective four-color prints each on a well-designed and highly visible one-month calendar with previous and following months below—an excellent combination of ornament and efficiency, and an even better job than last year. Second Mention goes to the North American Life for its "Bush Pilot," an effective landscape and figure by K. Shaw, and Third Mention to Rolph Clark Stone for a color-drawing of General Eisenhower by Bruce Stapleton, topping a typographically admirable sheet-a-month calendar. On pure artistic merit this entry would rank second or even first, but since it came in we have seen General Eisenhower, and we can't fit him into Mr. Stapleton's conception, which is a highly dramatized example of the tight-lipped American commanding officer type and rather notably devoid of charm.

The Old Chum chums, without whom no new year can commence, are gazing out over an English landscape as "The hunt goes by." Guy Tombs Ltd. sends an excellent color print of that famous vessel, the "Flying Cloud." The insurance companies go in strong for nature as usual, the Wawanesa with a nice "Fisherman's Paradise" and the Economical Fire with a kodachrome of Haliburton County scenery by H. M. Black, while William R. Orr and Co., Toronto, sound the same note with a Roland Gissing picture of "Winter on the Kananaskis". The Hudson's Bay Company naturally goes historical with a Sheriff Scott picture of "Troops at Upper Fort Garry in 1846, a vigorous reminder of times when it was not necessary to go to the Rhine or the Japan Sea to find a frontier to defend; and the Empire Life gives us one of the Sigmund Samuel prints now in the Ontario Museum, "H.M.S. Vanguard of Ile Percée", a fine study of the lovely old high-sterned ninety-gun ship of the line. The Health League sends a nice four-color picture of desirable health foods, to remind housekeepers of what they ought to be feeding their households.

Two good late arrivals are Link-Belt Ltd., with twelve impressive pictures of the kind of thing that link-belts do, and James Richardson & Sons ("Offices throughout Canada") with a most breezy water-color by P. J. Edgar of youngsters playing hockey on a typical Canadian creek.

Our thanks go to several non-Canadian contributors whose entries are necessarily *hors concours*. The best of course is that of the Swiss Office for the Development of Trade.

That the same nation should have such scenery, such atmosphere, such photographers and such engravers and printers does not seem exactly fair, but we incline to think that Switzerland deserves all its good fortune. American Air Lines and the New York Central Railroad have also added much to the beauty of our annual collection.

### CAPITAL AND LABOR

"The going-wage," they mumble o'er
  As if it were the law of God,
  That he who delves or lifts a hod
Should get so much, and never more.

But once the going-wage was small,
  Ten cents an hour, or thereabout,
  Until some workers, bold and stout,
Stood idle and refused it all.

One Boss protested; nearly dead,
  He had to drink the bitter cup,
  And so he whispered "Lemme up,
The going-wage is—what you said."

Some Bosses noticed that the toil
  Went better with the larger pay.
  They whooped the going-wage one day
And watched competitors a-boil.

Uplifted eyebrows followed on;
  Production rose in parallel.
  The larger wage was doing well,
A shining thing to muse upon.

One basic fact let Labor learn
  That wage-rates won by peace or ruction
  Can never go beyond production.
A fact exceeding rude and stern.

J. E. M.

# THE PASSING SHOW

**By S. P. TYLER**

WHILE income tax authorities agree that tax returns are secret, they feel that the 45,000 persons in Montreal who omitted to sign their forms last year carried the idea a bit too far.

•

A tribute to the very thorough job being done by General MacArthur came from an unexpected source when a Toyko newspaper editorial described him as a most disarming man.

•

A British news item reports that factories which once made powerful explosives are now turning to lipstick, rouge and face powder. No doubt they will continue to do a devastating business.

•

The Prices Board has announced an increase in the price of the three cent cigar to two for seven cents. We fear however, that in all other respects it is still a three cent cigar.

•

An Alberta man claims that he has made more than 2,000 married couples happy by giving specialized knowledge on how to be a successful kisser. He seems to run a sort of lip service station.

•

Because the United Nations Assembly is being held in an ordained religious institution, the bar for the use of delegates is in another building across the street. This arrangement should encourage delegates to meet one another more than half way.

•

So charming are the official hostesses of the Toronto streetcars that the problem is not to persuade tired business men to pass down the car, but to get them to leave when they reach their destination.

•

Generalissimo Franco has told a delegation of jurists that he is being treated abroad with "absolute lack of justice". This is one of the times when most people will agree with him.

•

A New York fashion note (A.P.): "Designer Jo Copland uses peekaboo back in dinner dresses which have bare midriff reversed showing a bit of bare back-bone". Is there a doctor in the house?

•

In a recent interview a Hollywood star declared that she had a perfectly wonderful husband, but did not go so far as to say that he was the best she'd ever had.

•

A Toronto soldier is reported to have told his overseas bride that she must be prepared for the buffaloes that roam through the city's streets at night. She's going to be disappointed when she discovers that the beasts are just a lot of common wolves.

•

J. Milses, veteran chess player, in a match with Dr. S. Tartakower, the Polish master, resigned from the recent international contest after discovering that he had missed taking one of his opponent's pawns with his king. Clearly a case for U.N.O. intervention.

•

Four Hollywood movie companies are striving to produce a film on the discovery of the atomic bomb, but are stalled on a love interest. Why not be original and explode the bomb just before she says "I will".

•

From an advertisement in the Montreal Star: "OPPORTUNITY for young woman in expanding contracting business . . . ." We wonder if this can be a modest advertiser in the girdle line.

•

A regular divorce plane service now flies between New York and Reno and is said to be booked to capacity. Our niece Ettie suggests that an advance reservation will make an absolutely cute wedding gift for some of the girls she knows.

•

The human head, says a hairdressers' journal, has 1,650,850 hairs. A glance at our male colleagues of the editorial staff convinces us that this figure is too optimistic.

•

A Chicago woman has won a divorce suit on the grounds that her husband slapped her every time she wore slacks. Husbands are advised to think twice before succumbing to this temptation.

## A Gallant Officer

IN A RECENT issue of SATURDAY NIGHT there appeared on The Other Page a short sketch in fiction form by Dean Cornell (a promising Montreal writer whose career was cut short by an untimely death) which was based upon incidents in the life of Lieutenant Myer Tutzer Cohen, M.C., a very gallant officer of the 42nd Battalion, the Black Watch Royal Highlanders of Canada, who lost his life in the First World War.

It was, we are sure, with no intention of derogating from the fame of Lieutenant Cohen that Mr. Cornell wrote his piece, and certainly with no such intention that we published it. It may be well, however, to remind our readers that the heroic self-abnegation and the charm of character which Mr. Dean depicted had their embodiment in real life in the person of one of Canada's outstanding men of a generation ago, about whom a lengthy account appeared in the regimental history written by Col. (now Brigadier) C. Beresford Topp, and we ourselves published an article by the same author in 1939.

# Londoners Took a Page From Soho's Cook Book

Old Compton Street, the heart of Soho, is full of restaurants and food shops, all with foreign names, favorite "dining-out" spots for Londoners.

Soho is popular with the French, as evidenced by these sailors.

Second-hand books, in many different languages, are offered for sale outside book and antiquarian shops—most of them run by French people.

A sign outside this newsagent's shop announces that a new magazine has arrived fresh from liberated France.

*By W. S. Kent*

PACKED in between London's fashionable shops and her theatres and cinemas, is an untidy little patch of narrow, old streets. Many of the houses were built in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries. But chiefly noticeable are the shops and restaurants. In no other part of London is there so great a concentration of restaurants, and many of the shops are still fairly well stocked with exotic foods and wines.

This little foreign colony of Soho was born in the seventeenth century, when a number of French Huguenot refugees, who were fleeing from persecution in their own country, settled there. Later they were joined by people from many other countries, and today there are French, Italians, Swiss, Greeks, Portuguese, Spaniards, Turks and Chinese all enjoying the liberties and privileges of English life.

When the fathers and grandfathers of these present Soho dwellers came to London they brought with them their own ideas on food and its preparation and set up their own restaurants and provision shops. Soon English people came to these restaurants and found that they liked the exciting new dishes as a change from everyday meals. Thus Soho in due course developed into a favorite "dining-out" district.

Even as recently as the third year of the war, the provision shops of Soho had many unusual wares to sell. The Italian Produce Company in old Compton Street—the heart of Soho—boasts of being "the sole macaroni factory in England." They also sell spaghetti, salami, Parmesan cheese, and many other delicacies. Now these shops have less to offer, but they can still supply some things not to be found in any other part of London. The wine shops still offer wines and liqueurs from all over the world, though usually at extremely high prices.

Some of the best coffee in London can be bought in Soho shops. Newsagents and bookshops, usually run by French people, offer books and periodicals in many different languages. There are employment agencies which specialize in catering staff. And besides the men and women with foreign names, who still speak their own languages, though they have long been naturalized British subjects, there are many actors, musicians and dancers living in Soho. Theatre people find that they can live reasonably cheaply and on good and interesting food in a district only five minutes' distance from London's theatreland.

The war brought fighting men from all the United Nations to London. And in Soho many of them have found their own brand of cooking, their own language spoken. In another way, war has brought Soho to the notice of a great number of people. As a result of rationing, English people have learned to make better use of foodstuffs available, and dishes from abroad have found their way, via Soho, into many English kitchens.

"Aux Caves de France"—"The Cellars of France," one of Soho's well-known purveyors of wines and liqueurs.

This is Ley-On's, a famous Chinese restaurant. English folk find the exciting foreign foods a welcome change from everyday meals.

A Scottish officer en route to some popular dining-out spot.

"Casa Pepe" is a Spanish restaurant popular with Americans. Visitors to Soho are likely to hear conversations in many different languages.

# "Rhythm Rodeo" Is Final Bow of Army Shows

Some of the C.W.A.C. chorines taking part in "Rhythm Rodeo," the spectacular Canadian Army Show playing "under canvas" to Dominion troops awaiting repatriation to Canada.

Clad in plastic costumes that reflect vari-colored rays of spotlights played upon them in kaleidoscopic effect, girls in the Water Ballet rehearse one of their numbers.

Yards of beautifully modelled silks, satins and sequins are worn in the many elaborate spectacles.

*By L. A. Markham*

FLOATING these days on a pleasant Surrey hillside within easy access of the majority of Canadian Army Repatriation Camps is a mountainous circus tent that tugs at its guy ropes in the breeze like a blimp at anchor. Beneath its bulbous canvas dome is staged nightly an army show conceived along the lines of the late Flo Ziegfield productions for beauteous spectacle, and of the late P. T. Barnum for size.

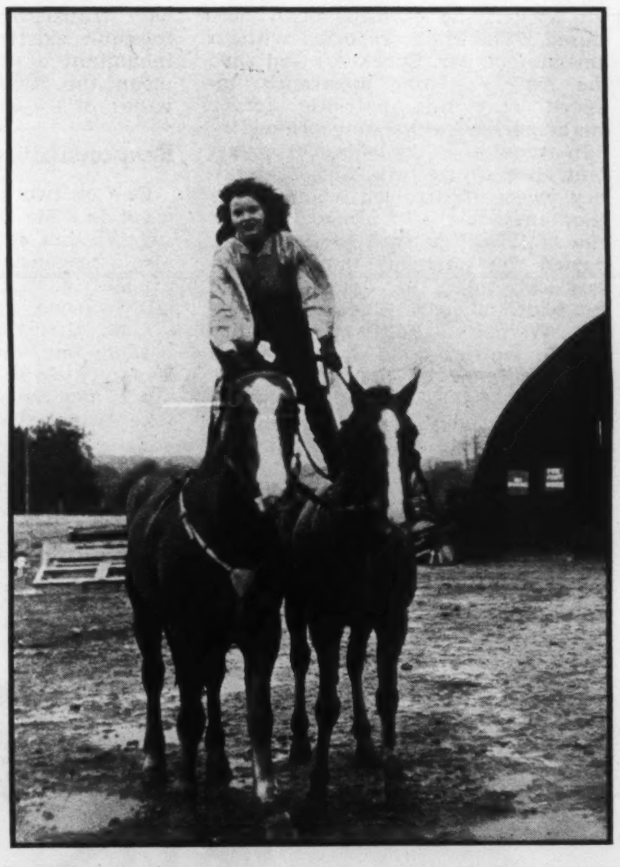
The show combines a Western Canadian rodeo with an all-Canadian pretty-girl presentation, the only one of its kind on earth.

Conceived in the fecund brain of Lieut-Colonel Rai Purdy, Toronto radio producer, following a tour of army show units on the battle fronts, and produced by him under the aptly alliterative title of "Rhythm Rodeo," this startlingly ambitious entertainment is the final bow of the Auxiliary Services' army shows to Canadian personnel awaiting repatriation. Twenty-one groups of army entertainers have deployed from all fronts to the little town of Pepper Harrow in Surrey wih the admirable resolution to bring a bit of Canada to those troops who, for the time being, cannot be brought immediately to Canada.

From the big canvas theater's 2000 seats the audience looks down on a specially-built revolving stage and a Plexi-glass floor. For the enlightenment of such unscientific minds as the writer's, this floor has been described as a stage of translucent glass that passes vari-colored rays from spot lights below onto the plastic-clad costumes and figures of the chorus, dancing above. Reflected from these graceful convexities, the effect of the dissolving blues, yellows and greens is a kaleidoscopic delight, and demonstrably soothing to battle-weary eyes. Indeed to say that this number—Rhapsody in Blue, Yellow and Green—is alone worth the price of admission would be an inaccuracy only in that there is no price of admission.

Fate, with a wink of sly whimsy, has brought to the show as director Lieut-Colonel Kit Carson whose name is associated forever with the Canadian West, although Col. Carson disclaims as any relation the historic pathfinder and prairies pioneer. In days of peace the present Kit Carson is a prominent rancher at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan.

The show's music has been specially arranged by Tony Bradonovich of Mark Kenny's Western Gentlemen. Even the choreography is staff-produced.



In the rodeo half of the show, Pte. Rita Nadeau of Meadow Lake, Sask., does a standing tandem ride.

The Old West's rootin' tootin' days of Stampedes and Indians were revived. Here Pat James of Courtney, B.C., (on horseback) converses with a squaw (Tommy Bates of London, Ont.)

Starry-eyed young Britons who were invited to the show thrilled to such stunts as this rope-spinning act of Pte. Len Houle, E. Courtney, B.C., here rehearsing before he goes on.

# Is the Canadian Woman a Flop in Politics?

**By CHARLOTTE WHITTON**

**Dr. Whitton provocatively answers "Yes," and submits as evidence for the prosecution, that, at this thirtieth anniversary of women's enfranchisement in eight provinces and twenty-eighth in the Dominion, there are not ten women in these elective chambers, not fifty in the 4000 odd units of local government, two in the selective sanctuary of the Senate.**

**Dr. Whitton claims that while women are prone to demand electoral privileges, they assume and exercise few responsibilities. Such an attitude, she says, is devoutly welcomed and exploited by the party managers. The result accrues, she avers, to the public disinterest. The parties cater "to catch the women's vote" and too many women and women's groups rarely examine seriously the implications in public policy or finance of the recommendations they so casually pass; even more rarely concern themselves with their actual implementing and administration.**

THURSDAY, January 27, 1916, was a hysterically happy day in Manitoba. The galleries of the new and lavish Legislative Chamber were crowded, every seat on the floor taken but the premier's. The Hon. T. C. Norris, now more responsible than any one person for this happy issue from the affliction of woman's aggression, was in Chicago. The gallant Norseman "Tom" (Hon. T. H.) Johnston was leading the House. He moved it into Committee of the Whole. Not five minutes elapsed until, seconded by Col. Cringan, M.L.A. for Virden, he enthusiastically declared, "The bill is reported without amendment, Mr. Speaker. God save the King." (None apparently inferred that this patriotic fervor might portend a warning prayer!)

In tumultuous smashing of precedent, cheers rang from floor and gallery where the serried women sang "For they are jolly good fellows." The "fellows" jumped to their feet, started "O Canada" (how honest! they *were* going to *stand on guard*, just wait and see!) The executive of the Women's Political Equality League were invited to the floor. Speeches knew no limits of ardent adulation. Said J. W. Wilton of Assiniboia: "Today we complete the perfect democracy by extending to all the people the right to govern themselves." J. W. Hamelin, of Ste. Rose, doggedly dissented, — family life would be disrupted, homes broken, children neglected as husbands tried to hush heart-broken children, their mothers absent in the violent controversies of political meetings.

But such a wisp of straw twirled away on the floods of advocacy. No other measure of the session, wrote one Winnipeg dispatch was likely to compare with one of such fundamental reform and potential force as this. "Women's mentality" should now "modify, moderate, temper, supplement and complement the mentality of man" with the "action of this day" translating itself into a more tolerable existence for the humblest inhabitant of the province. It will mean the establishment of higher values of life and living."

## Responsibility Too

One or two sobering observations crept in. Mr. Johnston ventured to suggest that this new privilege was also a responsibility. The *Free Press*, probably J. W. Dafoe writing, editorially warned, after warm congratulations, that the franchise brought nothing but "the golden key of opportunity" to the Province's women: it was now their plain duty to undertake "wide education in the use of it."

Within twelve months, all the Provinces but Quebec followed Manitoba; the Dominion extended partial franchise in 1917, general in 1918 (8-9 Geo. V C. 20). These provincial enactments implied municipal enfranchisement though several provinces had long recognized the ratepayer's right to vote — Ontario, in fact, from the Married Women's Property Act of 1884. (With the women of Quebec the case was to be bitterly different. Contempt, rebuff, insult met them until, in the second world war, and then under the spur of political expediency rather than conviction, their valiant fight won the ballot in 1941.)

## Thirty Years Later

Thirty years later, and in the New Year of man's hope of a new era, the women of Canada report a sorry stewardship to the surviving of those who purchased their electoral freedom. From the Atlantic seaboard to the western plains, not one woman sits from a Dominion or provincial riding. At Ottawa, Mrs. Gladys Strum, C.C.F. victor over General McNaughton, promises to revive the tradition of effectiveness of that first lone pioneer, Agnes MacPhail. She is the sole survivor of the seventeen women starters in a field of 1000 candidates in the Dominion contest of 1945. In the Upper Chamber, there are, of course, our two women senators, appointed, like their colleagues, for life and good behavior—in the past and to come. They represent the maximum capitulation of two gallant bachelor prime ministers to woman's influence in the last quarter century.

The provincial Houses present a distressing vista of a devastated area: not a woman present until you have reached Saskatchewan's boundaries. Behind you lies four-fifths of Canada's population, entirely manserved in the powerful provincial arena of women's major interests,—health, welfare, education, civil rights. Manitoba, scene of yesteryear's brave joy, marks lost ground. Saskatchewan records one able C. C. F. woman, cordially relegated to the back benches of an almost solid one-party House. Alberta's three women similarly sit, well out of the heat of ministerial power, in a House their party overwhelms. Over the mountains, three of the most effective women parliamentarians we have had, fell in their party's loss of members, but not of votes, last autumn. The coalition has two women —Nancy Hodges, Liberal M.L.A., whom her press audience alone could elect from Victoria, and the buoyant Mrs. T. J. Rolston, the redoubtable "Tillie Jean" of Conservative Point Grey, who, having helped to make, could also break the machine she defies as often as she supports.

## Where Are the Women?

But it is on the home-front of the municipality — where Britain's elected women number thousands, where rests the ordering of the day-to-day living of the community, of its homes, its schools, its health services, its social services and courts—that Canadian women exhibit their gravest indolence and impotence. In our nearly three score cities but 14 women serve in 12 municipal councils: (Hamilton and Windsor each elected two in 1945). The veteran municipal legislator is, of course, Controller Nora Frances Henderson: whether it is the influence of the Niagara gardenland or not, Hamilton's mayors, controllers and councillors wax perennial. Nora Frances Henderson is like to become the first woman mayor of any Canadian metropolis. Our hundreds of towns have but 16 women in their municipal governments, our thousands of village and rural councils only 18. In all Canada's 4100 local governments, it adds up to 48 women in 46 centres.

Geographically the blighted area tapers off from the seaboard westward. From the Island comes delightful P.E.I. frankness: "I cannot recall when any woman has even been nominated to a municipal council on Prince Edward Island. . . Last year they were able to get on the City of Charlottetown School Board but I do not know of any higher office than this to which they have attained." New Brunswick records no woman in any elective office: Nova Scotia two, Quebec, one, under the particular charter of the City of Montreal.

Ontario with four million population, and nearly 1000 local government units, records 15 women in office—6 in the cities, 6 in the towns, 2 in the Village of Magnetewan (which thus becomes the most highly feminized area of the Dominion); and the colorful Anne Shipley, for years reeve of Teck Township, the great Kirkland Lake mining area.

Manitoba has 3 women councillors, one each in a city, town and village. British Columbia, that land to which we are constantly adjured to look to as the font of all things new, and therefore good, has but two women councillors, a recession from 4 in 1944, 3 in 1945. As one would expect, it is in the two provinces where the newer political movements dominate, that the professed acceptance of the electoral equality of women approaches effective practice. Alberta has 8; Saskatchewan 17 women councillors.

It is not accident that of the 7 women in the Dominion and provincial House, 5 represent the newer parties, a fact not lost upon intelligent women of older or no party affiliation. The grand aggregate of the Canadian woman's political failure tallies a stark score. As 1946 opens, after 30 years of the franchise, 56 women appear among more than 20,000 elective members in Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, not two per annum for each year of enfranchisement.

## Why This Record?

Why this sorry record?—the poorest in any enfranchised western democracy in a country whose women do compare favorably in educational opportunity, intelligence, energy and enterprise with those of the United Kingdom, the other Dominions, the United States and Scandinavia. Or does one hear a snort and sniff from certain quarters: "Do they?"

First, possibly, is the fact that the women of this country, like the Can-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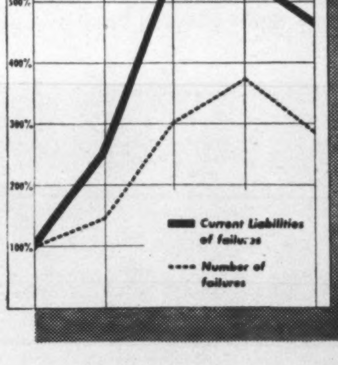


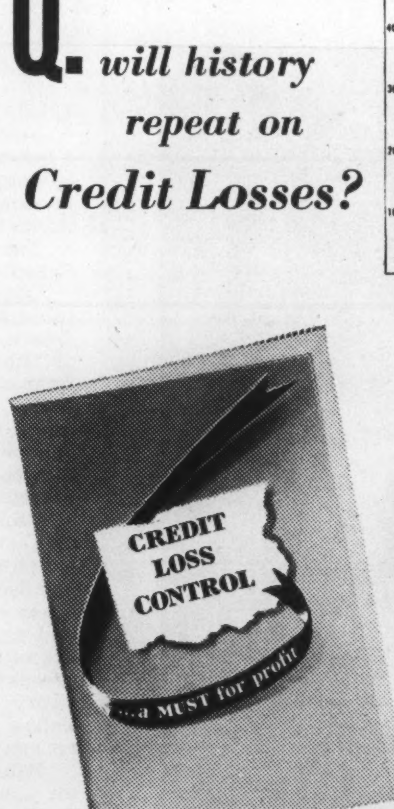


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adian democracy as a whole, are but half - appreciative beneficiaries of rich legacies of freedoms, rights and privileges, many of which have been bequeathed by greater, earlier crusaders in the two lands to which we are most closely allied—the United Kingdom and the United States. Of course, certain Canadian women were valiant warriors for the vote for over a quarter of a century (and another generation in Quebec.) The more vigorous fighters were western women. The women leaders, however, were in most cases primarily sworn to some other cause in the furtherance of which they found the ballot essential.

Mrs. L. Yeomans, Sara Rowell Wright in the East were "white ribboners"; Mrs. Adam Shortt and Mrs. A. Plumptre intent on social legislation and extended education. The intrepid Mrs. John Scott was a real suffragist. Edith Rogers in Manitoba was a veterans' friend. Irene Parlby was set on agrarian reform. The happy band of warriors who thirty years ago were raising the Flag of Victory in the plains had set out first to clean up and dry up their provinces. Cora Hind, Nellie McClung, Dr. Mary Crawford, Mrs. A. V. Thomas, Frances Beynon, Louise McKinney, Emily Murphy, Mrs. O. C. Edwards and their doughty rank and file.

The first world war came comparatively early in the Canadian crusade and gave its women a magnificent opening for visible partnership in the nation's need. Of course, as one of the leaders of the traditional parties has suggested, the last great measure of devotion, death in battle action, women cannot give to the state. This is as undeniable as the fact that no man has ever died in childbed.

### Suffragists Struggled

The long struggle of the British and U.S.A. suffragists—for they had able men as well as women in the ranks—had provided its own toughening and maturity. In 1792 Mary Wollstonecraft had first demanded in any true democracy implementing of equality for the sexes. But not the championing of Cobden, Disraeli, Hume, John Stuart Mill nor Bright, nor the momentum of the years could carry the tide against Gladstone's implacability.

In 1870 women were made eligible and actually elected to the public Boards when the tax-supported school systems were set up, and today are powerful in this field. In 1888 they were automatically included in the electorate when the modern County Councils were created; two were elected to the London body but the die-hards challenged this in the courts. The women were disqualified and not until 1907 was this status granted, Mrs. Garret Anderson next year becoming the first British woman mayor (of Aldburgh.) The British women have "taken to" local government — about one-third of the councillors of all the larger boroughs are now women

But Asquith had taken over Gladstone's hatreds and prejudices with his mantle. The violent and unjustifiable ejection, arrest and imprisonment of Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenny from a Manchester political meeting, for asking the simple question of the candidate's attitude on enfranchisement, set the heather ablaze in a flame of militancy, attracting world attention. Thousands of men joined the crusade, though only the Labor Party adopted the policy. (With 22 of Westminster's 24 women members today their adherents, they are drawing rich dividends indeed.)

### "Cat and Mouse" Act

Stupidly, the opposition adopted brute strength, imprisonment, forcible feeding, passed the desperate "cat and mouse" act, permitting the re-apprehension of prisoners, temporarily released for ill-health. Under it, Emmeline Pankhurst triumphantly sallied in and out of gaol, eight times in a few months, serving, on the whole, about 30 days. But, here, too with war, the women spontaneously turned to the nation's need. In June 1917, a grateful country enfranchised those over 30, by a 7 to 1 parliamentary vote; enacted the general franchise in the "flappers' bill" of 1928.

In the United States, the framers of the Constitution had encountered such violence at the suggestion that all women, as well as men, were born free and equal that the article was hastily dropped. Nearly three-quarters of a century elapsed before the women of the Republic held their first women's Rights Convention at Seneca Falls, N.Y., in 1848. Elizabeth Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony, Anne Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Oliver P. Belmont—for another seventy years of courageous consistency these and other leaders battled until New York State in 1917 by popular vote enfranchised its women. Tennesee, at 4 a.m. on the morning of August 28, 1920, became the 36th state consenting to the 19th amendment to the Constitution—"The right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any other state on account of sex."

In contrast, Canadian women got the vote as a gift rather than a reward.

### Factors in Failure

Moreover it was granted not as a conviction so much as a concession on the part of the major technicians within the parties. Even today, among those thinking — or presumably so—on policy, and those realistically operating the mechanics of election, there is not, at heart, any earnest and forthright desire to imperil the delicately temporizing procedures which have so long taken the place of any consistent or systematic political philosophy in Canada.

Another potent factor is the almost complete economic dependence of women in Canada. This is peculiar in a country where women actually hold, by inheritance or purchase, a large portion of invested capital, insurance payments, have enormous bank deposits and enjoy—albeit often for their males' "social security" — title to much property. But women seem afraid to trust women, even themselves, and almost ten out of ten of those who have inherited their wealth, entrust its potent management to men as lawyers, managers, or corporately in the trust companies, of which but one has yet named a woman to its Board. The married women, of course, 95 out of 100 of them, are dependent upon their husbands' income, but women who are their own direct income-earners are overwhelmingly on salaries or wages; few are own-workers.

Of course, this same shift to wage-earning status is depriving the male worker of his political independence, but it is more marked among women. In the U.S.S.R. where all are members of a union and employees of the state, this does not operate and women have swarmed into office. But Canada lacks, in any number, women of independent income *and* energetic interest as well in politics—the group who have done so much to "make" women's place in the public life of Britain.

This pattern lends itself well to the procedure, beloved of the party managers, and makes the "husband-wife: father - daughter" technique perhaps the most single potent force in strangling women's power and freedom within the organized parties. By this the women—and the women friends — of "the family," (the candidate, the "prominent member" etc.) become the discreet, moderately articulate and politically ineffective outward and visible sign of the party's inward and spiritual graciousness towards "complete equality for women in all things" etc. etc. etc. The words may be found in any party's manifesto.

Most of the women so deployed do not even know they are decoys: others are as aware as Judas of what they are doing but lack the virtue of remorse. Many honestly and earnestly serve in the hard and humble routines in which they do believe they are saving the country by saving the party, imperilled by the equally devoted drudgery of their counterparts in the enemy hosts. Their reward comes in the candidate's re-election, the naming of a woman here and there to an innocuous minority or an automatic post, or a trip to some conference or other.

These really good citizens, along with the immobilized thousands in our great women's organizations (pledged to non-political when they really mean non-party action) serve as sounding boards for "what the women want." Often their very motions are kites subtly given them to fly. Undoubtedly much of the enormous extension of state welfare provisions, impelled strongly however by a changing social economy, is the direct result of the power of the women's vote. Its unwieldy, ill coordinated, costly and confused erection, its administrative weakness, its deplorable auctioning are equally attributable to their tendency to exercise the power of the ballot without preceding or following it with the responsibility of the voter.

### Commandos Needed

One end result is that neither within their own party organizations nor within many of the strong women's groups is there more than a minority, prepared to support informed and vigorous women who might "inconvenience" the party leaders or the machine, might, above all, force clear-cut policy and substantial over-hauling. Of course they will ask for women—women just *per se*—in the very top-flight posts, international assemblies, the cabinets, the Senate, etc. but they will not get out and support those who do plan strategy in the only places where the bridgeheads can be established. That is on the home salients of the ward association of the party, and in direct participation in the elective bodies on the local level—the school and library boards, the township, village, town, county and city councils. Nellie McClung put it briefly, as true 30 years ago. "We found out that the Local Council of Women could not be our medium. There were too many women in it who were afraid to be associated with any controversial subject. Their husbands would not let them 'go active.' It might imperil their jobs. The long tentacles of the political octopus reached far."

Canadian women could be lifted out of the cellar position they now occupy in western democracy within 24 months were even a small group of determined, informed women to assume responsibility for mobilizing and training a few "commandos." These would be women of all political faiths, and, at the moment, many of none — who would equip themselves to become the spearheads of advance in organizing and assuring the actual representation of women within their own parties, in "the machine" and as candidates,—and at all levels of government, Dominion, provincial and municipal, the latter particularly.

All the provincial legislatures have four to five years of life now before them. The Dominion election is not likely to be invited until 1948, perhaps 1950; there are 2000 more reasons now for deferring it, annually, another year. The most momentous months in western civilization are upon us but Canadian women will have no effective part in their moulding. It is their own doing—the fruit of the easy compliance of the collaborationists: the disillusionment, disgust and sense of futility of others: the disinterest of the rest. It is a sad memorial to the dreams and aspirations of 1916.

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## THE OTTAWA LETTER

# Ottawa's Enormous Obligations Must Be Shared By Provinces

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

TWO weeks after the publication of Ontario's counter-proposals to the Dominion-Provincial Conference, Ottawa was still officially silent about them. I take it that this does not mean either that they have not been subjected to a critical analysis or that the Dominion Government does not hold strong views on some of the issues raised.

Ottawa can defend its silence, if necessary, by the observation that Ontario waited five months after the publication of the Dominion Proposals before making any extended observations on them; and that several of the provinces have still not given any public hint of their official stand. I fancy that Ottawa's silence is calculated and deliberate. The Dominion had nothing to gain by a hasty reply which might provoke acrimonious debate and impair the chances of a friendly conference when the premiers meet again this Monday.

It is worth noting that the Rt. Hon. L. S. St. Laurent's presence at the meeting of the Coordinating Committee is considered so vital as to require his premature return from so momentous a gathering as the first general assembly of the United Nations Organization. This appeals to me as a sound judgment on the nature of this coming week's deliberations. It is quite possible that the future course of Canada will be profoundly affected by the conference of premiers beginning on January 28.

Premier Drew's vigorous championship of provincial rights has released a flood of comment across the Dominion, largely favorable.

### Obligations Transformed

When the time comes for the Dominion Government to comment upon the Drew proposals, it will be entitled to say that, while provincial autonomy is an essential element in a healthy federation, the preservation of it is by no means the only problem faced by Canadians today. If provincial autonomy can only be preserved by means which hamstring the efforts of the national government to grapple with the gigantic problems of today and tomorrow, we shall soon be confronted with national and international conditions which will cast even the important matter of provincial rights into the shade.

There is danger of forgetting the magnitude of those problems, and the extent to which six years of war and the discovery of atomic energy have transformed the whole nature of the national obligations. One has only to make a comparison between the state of the national finances today arising from the obligations of six years of war (only partly reflected in the Dominion balance sheet as yet), with the remarkable improvement in provincial and municipal public finance in recent years, to feel that the sympathy at the moment lies with those who must carry the national load.

It is quite true that in three or four years some of the load will have been assumed by provinces and municipalities, but the main burden of reconversion and rehabilitation still rests on the Dominion Government, and if the national structure cracks under the load no constitutional niceties preserved by the provincial governments will have much significance. Before any one undertakes to censure the Dominion Government for seeking to strengthen its position as it comes face to face with these burdens, he should look at the current fiscal position of the Dominion, and afterwards attempt to appraise the domestic and international load to be carried in the next three or four years.

### Provincial Finances Good

Everybody knows that provincial and municipal finances were never in better shape than they are today. The latest complete figures published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were released last July. They carry us only to March 31st, 1944, but, even so, they are illuminating enough. The trend which they show has continued.

In 1942, as in 1943, the revenue of every province exceeded the total of its ordinary and capital expenditure. The over-all surpluses were over $46 millions in 1942 and over $56 millions in 1943. These surpluses have permitted substantial reduction of the provincial debt, a process which has been accelerated by the possibility of refunding issues as they matured at lower interest rates. The reduction of debt by municipalities has been even more spectacular.

Take Ontario for an illustration. In the fiscal year ended March 31, 1944, the province, after total expenditure of $102 millions, was able to apply over $33 millions for the redemption of debt. Between 1939 and March 31, 1944, Ontario was able to bring its total outstanding debt (direct and indirect) down from $869 millions to $789 millions. Ontario's municipalities have done even better. In 1943 they had cut their total outstanding debt almost to one-half the 1933 figure. In 1943 the total was $281 millions as compared with $413 millions as recently as 1939. The net debt charges of Ontario's municipalities fell in ten years from $19 millions a year to $10 millions.

These are 1943 figures, it should be remembered. When the 1944 and 1945 figures are available, they will show in both categories still further improvement. It is true, of course, that some of this improvement is illusory, consisting as it does of halted and postponed expenditures on public works and services. But with all due allowance it is still a remarkable improvement.

### Dominion's Fiscal Position

Now consider how seriously the fiscal position of the Dominion Government has been compromised by the expenditures of the past six years. It went into the war with a total net debt (direct and indirect) of just under $4 billions. This is now approaching $14 billions—an increase of $10,000,000,000 in six years. We shall be lucky if it has not gone up two or three billion more by the time a balanced budget is achieved. Whereas before the war the cash requirements of the Dominion Government annually were about $500 millions a year, they will remain—even when the extraordinary expenditures of reconversion and rehabilitation are complete—at something like four times that amount, or $2,000,000,000.

This is the narrow fiscal problem faced by the Dominion Minister of Finance: the problem of raising $2 billions a year in taxes from the Canadian people. But the task is much broader than that. The Canadian people look to Ottawa to find work for all, to create such economic and industrial conditions as will ensure the maintenance of a high national income, to rehabilitate the returned servicemen and women. These are obligations to which it will be held by the public.

In the international sphere the nation will be called upon to make commitments and to enter upon agreements calling for the discharge of major national obligations. Can a loose federal state in which the ten seats of power are at loggerheads sincerely enter upon such obligations? Is Canada to be compelled to decline to enter into such agreements, because the national government is not really national but only a vast holding corporation for the nine autonomous states?

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# At Least We Still Have With Us The Men Who Dream-Up Tomorrow

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

"BEFORE long we'll have people flying through the air with little motors attached to their backs controlled from a central power source. It's a damn good idea." — Robert Ellsworth Gross, president, Lockhead Corp.

What is that light that flashes far?
Oh Sister! Is it a falling star?
Is it a comet that gleams above,
Or a firefly signalling to his love?
It isn't a comet, Little Brother,
Or even a firefly; only Mother.
It's Mother wheeling, flashing, turning,
With the light of her tail-lamp faintly burning.

What is that sound? It's the lone clear call
Of the Housewife travelling south in the fall.
She's off to the land where the breezes blow balmily;
She's headed for summer and taking her family.
They mounted as one and they fly as one
With their motors beating in unison,
And the sound is the note of their jubilation
As southward they fly in a wedge formation.

Oh, that is the only way to travel,
Let groundlings stick to the water route level,
Let them travel by train
Or even by plane,
Travel by motor or bus or liner
In pullman or club-car or luxury diner,
Secure in some man-contrived enclosure
And guaranteed safe against exposure.

BUT when I choose to roam and soar
I don't want a ceiling and walls and a floor;
I'll be off like a bird and flying blind,
Uncabinned, uncribbed and unconfined.
Without an observer, without a pilot,
I'll swim and float in the ultra-violet,
In the stratosphere I'll acquire my sun-coat,
It's a, quote, damn fine idea, unquote.

Let others consent to be coddled and pampered,
I'll take my flight unhedged and unhampered.
What need have I in those regions airy
For cargo-space and for commissary,
For a cautious pilot to check my flight,
And a hostess to tuck me in at night?
Alone I'll swoop and flit and fly
Through the melting cloud-scrapes of the sky,
And when the shades of night overwhelm me,
I'll drop to roost in a friendly elm-tree.

Oh, not for me the indoor scene
And the window-view of the Empyrean,
The adjustable chair for recumbent sitting,
The cathode ray for reading or knitting,
The cushioned coil to absorb the shake-up,
The powder room for restoring make-up,
The plastic curtains to hide the stars,
The modern lounges, the built-in bars.
The kind attendants to smooth all friction,
The library of detective fiction—
You can have them
If you crave them.
You can have them: but not I
For when I fly, I want to *fly*.

SO I'LL be off with a sandwich snack,
And my faithful engine strapped to my back.
I'll tune my motor and zip my zipper
And head for the sky as a human clipper;
I'll make my flight all un-selective,
In a world without boundary or objective,
With no more plan of itinerary
Than a bumblebee or a wild canary.
I'll flit and soar, no matter where,
For there's no geography in the air.
Perhaps to Moscow, perhaps to Greece,
Or off to Peru, at my own caprice.
And when in the evening I need a breather,
I'll head aloft for the upper ether.
But I'll leave no word where I plan to go,
For I *won't* be controlled by radi-o.

Oh, the birds are free to soar and roam
And no dial-turner can call them home.
When Love invites they are all compliance,
But they don't give a hoot for the call of Science.
Like the birds I'll be,
Attached, yet free,
To the kindred points of home and heaven,
(But never expect me back by seven).
For Love may compel me—no power can match it—
But I *won't* come home at the flip of a gadget.

ROBERT Ellsworth Gross, we hail you,
And may your vision never fail you.
Let others scoff at your dreams of flight,
(They scoffed, you recall, at the Brothers Wright).
We'll leave it to you to evolve the plan
For shaping the Aerodynamic Man.
We're sure you can do it if you try,
For Man, like the birds, was meant to fly.
You've only to add to God's invention,
With a light-weight dorsal diesel-engine .
Oh, our earth at best is a doleful place,
And there's little to cheer the human race,
As the Scientists busily work and plan
To arrange for the suicide of Man,
While the pessimists all lament in chorus,
That there's nothing in the future for us.
But you, good Gross, sound a note of cheer
Through the sad discordance of the year,
For you, at least, are planning fun for
The poor old race, before it's done for.

### THE PRESSING DANGER

IT IS now possible for strong leadership to corrupt an entire nation. Given control over the modern instruments of communication, inclusive of the press, the radio, motion pictures, and education, corruption of public opinion can become universal. This I believe happened in Germany. Any other partialized assumption will lead to error.

When the strata of the sensitive and humane citizens of a modern nation are removed, degenerates will rise to the surface and they will rule. This happened in Germany. The same thing would happen in any of the advanced cultures of our age. —E. C. Lindeman in *The Saturday Review of Literature.*

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## FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

# But Supply-and-Demand No Longer Settles Wages -- So What Does?

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE whole trouble in the labor relations field arises out of the fact that the control of prices (which the state dare not abandon because of the danger of inflation) is a relatively simple matter, while the control of the various elements of costs is exceedingly complicated. When the state declares that a certain automobile shall not be sold at more than a thousand dollars, the price at which it sold in 1940 or a permitted fraction above it, it is giving what looks like a simple order. But this order implies that all of those who produce the automobile shall not divide among themselves more than a thousand dollars; and what we see now is each of the participants trying to get a larger share and maintaining that the share of some other participant is more than he needs or is entitled to.

Photo by Karsh.

John C. Patteson, Ottawa and Toronto, whose appointment to the recently-revived position of European general manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company heralds the early re-establishment of the Company's British and European organizations. Grandson of Thomas C. Patteson, editor of the Toronto Mail, postmaster of Toronto from 1879 to 1907 and founder of the Ontario Jockey Club, Mr. Patteson served during the war as Canadian representative of the British Ministry of Supply, in Ottawa.

Now the state's decision that the automobile shall sell for a thousand dollars is based upon nothing more than the knowledge that it used to sell for a thousand dollars in 1940. It is not an attempt at justice but at stabilization. If the same principle were applied to the division of the thousand dollars among the participants in production, their remuneration would also be stabilized; but this is impossible. Even if wages and all prices of component parts were stabilized, you still would not know what was going to be the share of the company which manages the producing, and which gets, as "profit", what is left over after "costs" have been paid. (We are talking, remember, not about the long run, but about a short period of production for sale at a fixed price, and there is no question of the gradual evening down of profits by the competition of new producers.) For in modern machine industry you simply cannot tell what costs are going to be until you have actually produced the article, in the full quantity which will sell at the proposed price, and put it on the market. The indeterminable factors—rate of output, efficiency of labor, skill in combination of processes—make up so large a total that what is going to be left over is pure guess-work.

In this situation—which is not confined to the automobile industry, but is general throughout the mechanical industries—the only logical line for the state to take is to apply the same principle to the price of the various factors in production as to the price of the final product, namely to limit it to the 1940 figure or an officially designated advance (the same in all cases) over that figure. Unfortunately this method cannot be operated in the case of profits, for the reason already mentioned, that they are so variable. And because it cannot be operated in the case of profits, the workers are refusing to allow it to be operated in the case of wages, and the whole production process is thus halted.

### Bear By The Tail

The lesson is that when the state begins regulating things in the economic sphere it is practically impossible for it to stop. It will be compelled in the long run either to regulate the amount of profits or to stop regulating other things; and regulating the amount of profits is an almost impossible task. If the regulation of prices had been settled on as a permanent policy then the state could set itself to the devising of a permanent policy for profits—which would probably take the form of limiting them to a fixed rate on capital with the state pocketing any excess. But the regulation of prices is merely temporary, merely a means of staving off an otherwise inevitable inflation; so nobody wants to adopt a permanent policy for regulating profits. And in the meantime the powerful unions think they see a chance of grabbing a share of the unregulated profits, which they suspect (not without reason) are likely to be enormous. They therefore demand to "see the books".

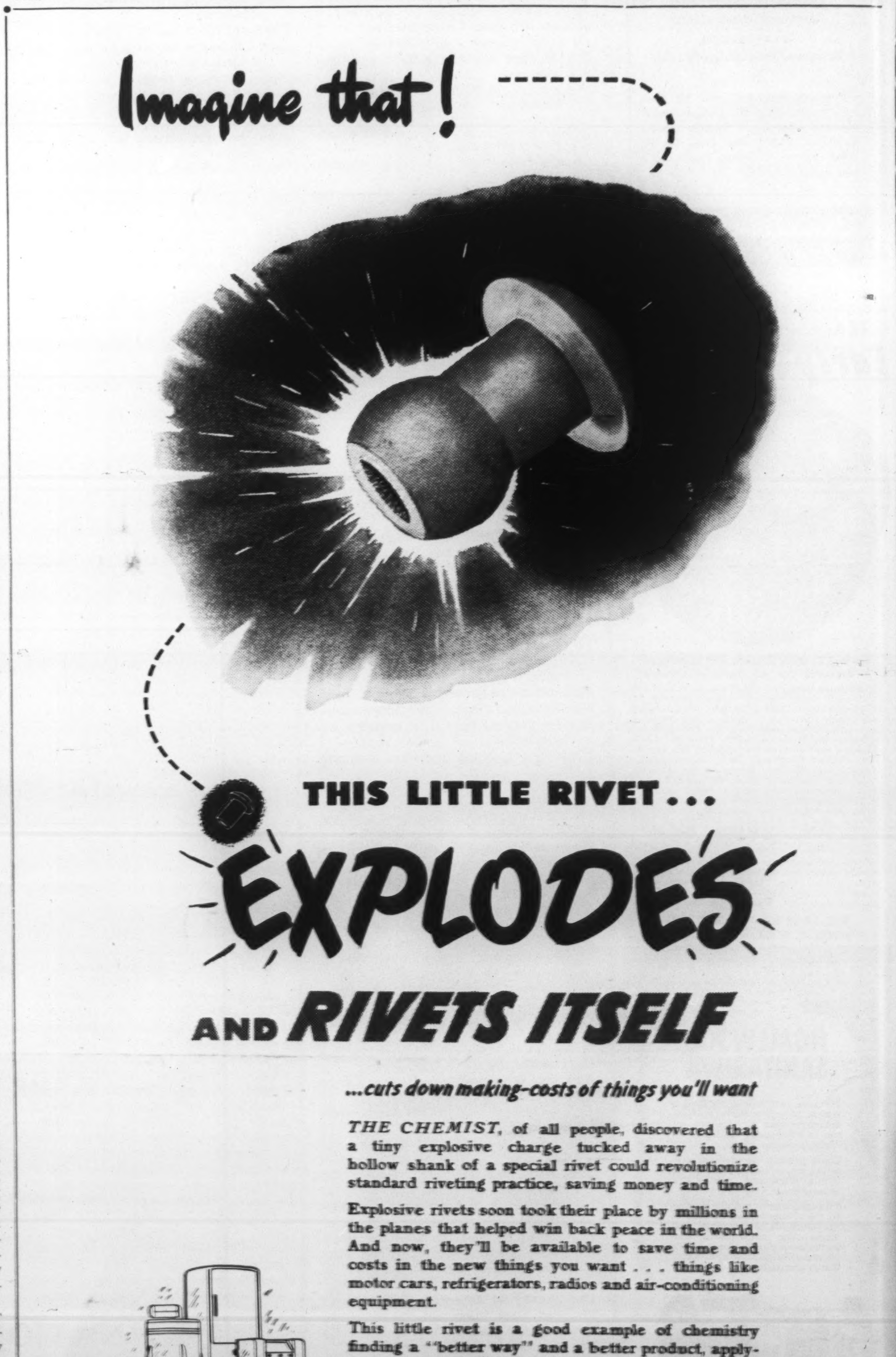
And this in turn introduces another unprecedented factor into the business of determining wages. Nobody has hitherto demanded that labor should be paid in accordance with the profitableness of the industry in which it is employed. At the time of the last war the railway unions did manage to get a wage rate established which the industry was compelled to pass on to the public in the form of increased rates, and which was out of proportion to the difficulty of the work and skill of the workers in at least the important respect of the number of persons required to be employed for a given amount of train movement; but this was not a conscious effort at profit-sharing but simply a use of the monopoly power of a very big union in an industry whose selling price was already under state control and could therefore be jacked up to cover the increased cost of labor.

("Profit-sharing" schemes so-called are of course quite out of the picture in the sort of thing we are now discussing. They aim at giving a worker a small bonus varying with the rate of profit, but the bonus is never in the order of magnitude of the 15 to 30 per cent wage increases now called for.)

### Obsolete Idea

The economic theory of wages up to the outbreak of the late war was that they should be determined by supply and demand, but that supply should not be the somewhat helpless offerings of impoverished individuals, but the well-organized and financially strong offerings of trade unions. A trade union could be compelled to revise its offering rate only if the purchaser were strong enough to abstain from production until the union funds were exhausted, or could get enough non-union labor to carry on. These two conditions were regarded as sufficient to keep union demands reasonably close to the real market value of the labor they were supplying.

But this method of determining wages is practically obsolete today, and it may be doubted whether it will ever revive. The modern strike is nation-wide, and is aimed not against any individual company but against the community, which stands in urgent need of the goods which the strike witholds. (Most goods and services are now necessities or at least near-necessities, owing in part to the complexity of the kind of life the urban population lives, and in part to the hold of habit upon our consumption practices; in the few cases where the article delivered is not a real necessity, as with music, especially recorded and broadcast, the profit obtainable by purveying it is so vast that the purveyors are ready to stand almost any demand from their labor organizations.) If the prices of steel, meat, motor-cars, were not controll-



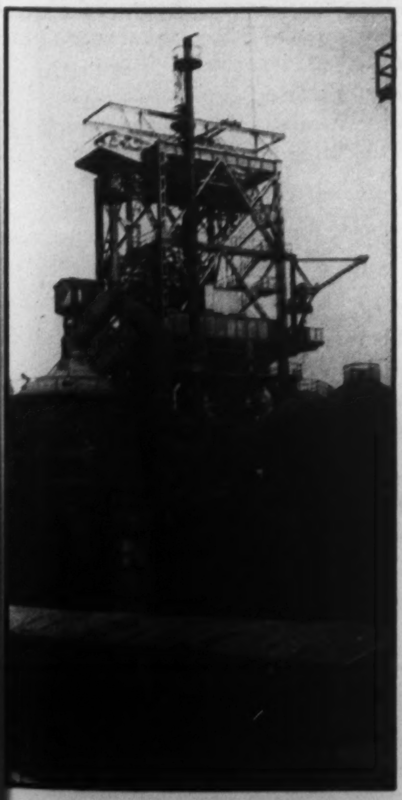
ed, there is every reason to expect that the purveyors would go a very long way in granting the demands of their workers — which are made against every purveyor in a given industry, and therefore do not alter the competitive position—rather than allow themselves to be tied up at a moment when a huge post-war demand is ready to be unleashed; but the length to which they can go when their selling price is rigidly controlled by the state is obviously very limited.

There is not, in the modern industrial world, nearly as much free flow of labor into and out of each industry as the supply-and-demand theory of wage fixation would presuppose. Packing-house workers do not in practical fact become automobile workers if the auto wage rate rises and the packing-plant wage rate doesn't. The factors that impede this free flow are largely economic, but it must be admitted that the unions are getting pretty clever at discouraging outsiders from swamping their industries even when the wage rate has gone far above the general level. The supply-and-demand method has therefore been declining in efficiency for the better part of a generation, and has allowed the growth of some large groups of "privileged" workers whose rates have been out of line; and these were among the "stickinesses" which prevented a proper readjustment of price levels during the depression.

### More Stickiness

But the new method of basing wages on the profitableness of the industry, as demanded by the automobile workers and others, seems likely to establish an even stronger set of stickinesses, since the wages, being based on the profits of 1946 but not described as being in part a *share* in those profits, will be kept up even when the profits diminish, and will in due course compel an increase in the selling price, which the state will have to tolerate because it will not otherwise get any supply of the goods in question.

This war has brought us to a halfway house between the old supply-and-demand economy and the new state-controlled economy. The longer we go on without getting back to supply and demand, the nearer we shall move towards permanent state control. A rather distressing thing for Canada in the whole business is the fact that it will all be settled for North America by the people of the United States; we shall have to go along with them whether we like it or not. And this applies even to the province of Quebec, where the only difference will be that state control (if that is what we are going to have) will be slightly more religious than the general North American pattern.



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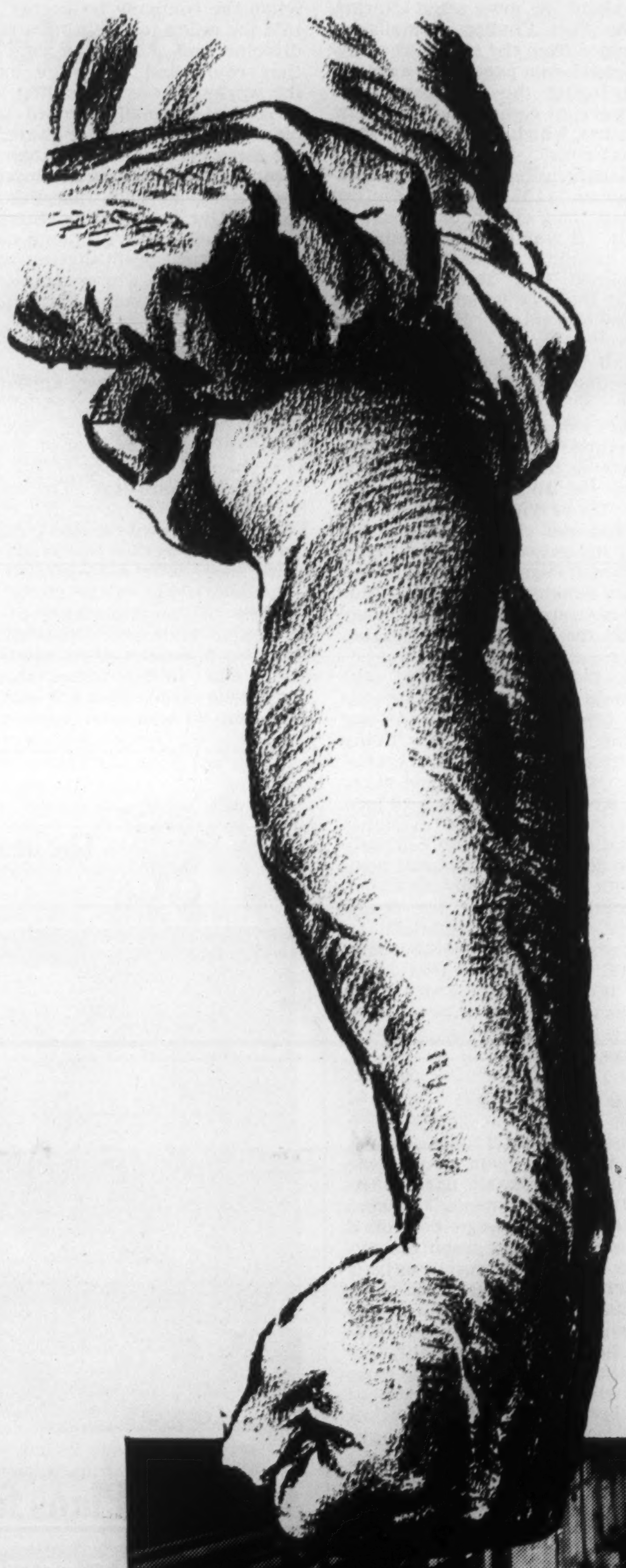

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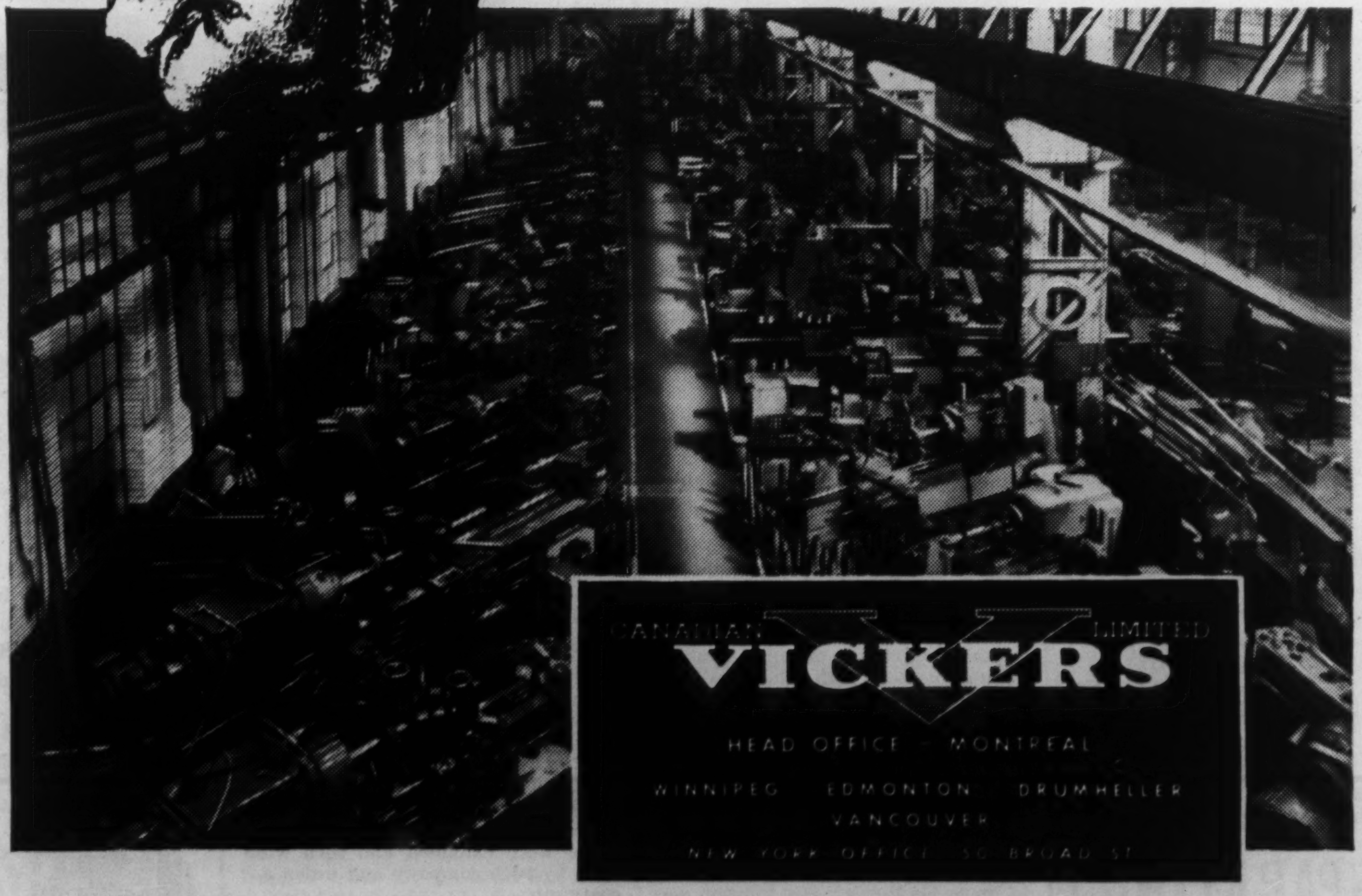

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# We "Open the Books" to Settle Strikes

By MURRAY COTTERILL

**The idea of government and union scrutiny of company books is causing quite a furore in the United States. This article points out that examination of company finances in wage disputes is well established by precedent in Canada.**

**The article also claims that the whole "open the books" discussion is a side-issue by which both union and company are trying to recruit public support. The main issue is, actually, a simple case of dickering for a peacetime wage pattern.**

SHOULD or should not a company be forced to "open its books" to the Auto Workers' union or the United States Government? Reading newspaper and periodical comment on the G. M. strike, one would think that this was the fundamental issue of the dispute and upon its settlement depended the whole future of private enterprise and responsible unionism on the North American continent. The Americans might be much less excited if they studied Canada where "looking at the books" has been a common occurrence in labor management relations and where the technique has had little evident effect either on private enterprise or union politics.

The real issue of the American strike, of course, has nothing to do with company books, opened or unopened. The Auto Workers are trying to establish an industry-wide peacetime pattern of wages and hours. They want to go back to the forty-hour week without losing wartime earnings made possible by the eight hours or more of overtime which was ruled necessary during the battle years. In addition they want an overall increase to compensate for higher living costs. Like most firms, General Motors, on the other hand, was quite prepared to pay increases but it wants to keep that increase as low as possible for normal business reasons. Further, it doesn't want to cut hours any more than necessary.

Let us look at the development of of the G.M.-U.A.W.A. dispute and compare it with what would happen in Canada if this were the locale of the argument.

The row started when negotiations commenced last year between the Auto Workers and the American auto manufacturers. It was clear from the beginning that a peacetime pattern would have to be established. The union wanted it to consist of the highest possible wages and the lowest possible hours. The companies wanted labor costs to be kept as low as possible and production to be as high as possible. The unions had the experience of wartime earnings to inspire their members. The companies had rebates on excess profit taxes to cushion the reconversion shock.

The dickering commenced. The smaller independents, as usual, wanted speedy production which would give them a chance to beat the big outfits to the selling punch. They settled quietly and quickly. Kaiser, the exiting newcomer, is a believer in high wages and good union relations. As an evidence of good faith he began talking in terms that the union could understand even before he commenced operations. He would pay anything the big boys paid plus a production bonus based on sales. Ford had always proclaimed faith in the maximum of the highest possible wages in return for highest production. Chrysler didn't want any trouble. General Motors seemed most anxious to fight it out and, following the very natural divide and rule principle, the union decided to make G.M. their target. It's now generally admitted that the G.M. solution will set the industry standard.

### Government Pulled In

The union asked for forty hours and 30 per cent increase in pay. The company came back with an offer of 10c an hour increase which was later upped to 13½c, but claimed that such an increase would necessitate a price raise. The price angle brought the Government, in its role of price regulator, into the picture. Walter Reuther, the youthful U.A.W.A. vice-president in charge of union strategy, counter-blasted with the challenge that, if the company was so certain prices would have to go up, why wasn't it willing to "open its books" to the union whereupon he would prove that the wage boosts didn't require price boosts? The company said that the company books were none of the union's business.

By this time President Truman was in up to his knees. His solution was to set up a "Fact Finding Commission" which would, something like a Board of Conciliation under the prewar Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, look into the arguments of both sides and try to recommend a conciliatory compromise. With both the union and the company yelling about the price-wage relationship, the Fact Finding Commission was trapped from the start. The only facts it could even pretend to examine while bringing the two parties together were, of course, the very company figures which Mr. Reuther calls "the arithmetic". Its hand forced the Fact Finders asked to see the company figures. G.M., behind a tactical eight ball, had either to accede or walk out. It walked out, refusing to permit examination of its finances and claimed that such a demand strikes at the very foundation of free enterprise and smacks of totalitarianism.

Had all this happened in Canada, there wouldn't have been any argument.

To start with, we haven't yet lifted our wartime wage controls. The union would, therefore, have had to apply to the Regional War Labor Board in the province or provinces involved and ask them to direct the company to pay the increase. Had the Regional Boards failed to direct a formula suitable to both the union and the company, either party could appeal to the National War Labor Board.

Before the National Board, the union would set forth its arguments on the basis of shorter working hours and the increase in living costs. The company, if it didn't want to oppose the request on some other grounds, would claim inability to pay. Right at that point the National Board would insist that the company turn over details of its financial position to both the Board and the union. If the company refused, the Board would not consider its argument. If the company acceded, union accountants could rip the statement apart to their hearts' content and, if the Board was still puzzled, they could go right back to the actual books for the correct answer.

### Not the Case Here

The above example, I hasten to add, is purely theoretical. In Canada the company would probably not use the inability to pay argument. Because we still have rigid wage control it would merely seek to prove that its pay levels were not "grossly unjust" in comparison with other firms in the same industry or with firms in the same locality. The union would have to argue that a "gross inequality" or "gross injustice" existed, and, since Mr. Mitchell didn't tell anybody what either a "gross inequality" or a "gross injustice" looks like when he brought down the Order-in-Council, that is a pretty hard point to win.

But, quite apart from the National War Labor Board regulations, the principle of union and government scrutiny of company books is well established by other precedents.

Just before the war, for example, workers in the Algoma Steel Corporation affiliated their previously independent union to the CIO's United Steelworkers. The Steelworkers demanded wage increases and the company, which had been recapitalized a few years before, claimed inability to pay. The late Norman McLarty, then Labor Minister, acted upon union requests and conducted an inquiry into the corporation finances through a Toronto firm of accountants which does quite a bit of work for the unions of that city. The examination was quite exhaustive. It was so exhaustive, in fact, that the report never was read before the Board session in full. When it came time to look at the supporting figures the company and union withdrew from the Board sessions and speedily reached a settlement which was quite satisfactory to the Steelworkers.

There have been numerous instances of Royal Commissions, created largely as a result of labor pressure which have made most intensive researches into Company finances. During the recent packinghouse negotiations at Winnipeg, company finances were exhumed and torn wide open by both company and union accountants.

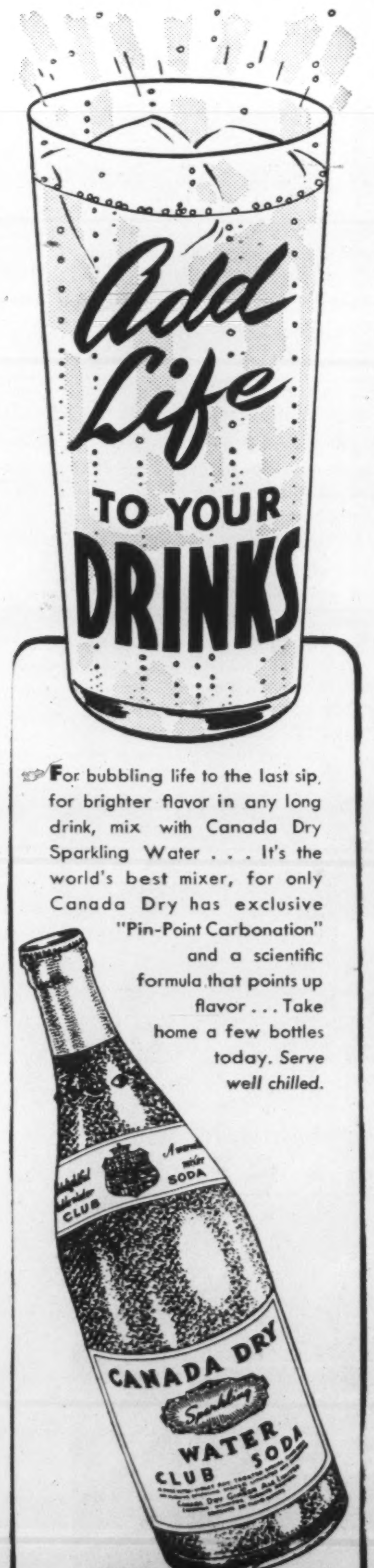
This is all in addition to normal investigations into capitalization, price control and taxation—all of which involve government scrutiny of company records if necessary.

Many firms permit union examination of books on a voluntary basis. A recent Guelph strike was settled when the company bookeeper simply told the union to bring in its research director and accountant and see if they could find the wage increases the workers were demanding. A near strike in a small Toronto packing plant was averted some years ago in the same manner. Other more solvent companies encourage employee scrutiny on the grounds that this makes for a better feeling of partnership on the part of workers. Some concerns which feature profit-sharing schemes present workers with month-to-month details of their financial position.

### Aim to Embarrass

It would therefore appear that much of the hue and cry which is now being raised over the "open the books" argument is a lot of nonsense. The union is obviously trying to embarrass the company. The company is trying to wear down the strikers. Both are trying to capture public support. Both objectives are as old as the hills once labor-management relations deteriorate to the strike stage. In view of the importance of strike settlement and speedy production of cars the American press might help things a lot if they talked about the wage issue rather than the side issue. Canadian writers who have got so excited about the subject might sober up considerably by looking at the facts as they now exist and have existed for some time in their own country.

Actually the idea of linking wage levels with profit levels isn't essentially sound. Unions look at wages as a means of getting as much as they can for their members and thereby improving their living standard. Companies look at wages as an item of cost which should be set high enough to attract a good type of workman but low enough to permit as high a profit as possible. The government, acting for the public, should seek to settle wage disputes by adjusting earnings to a degree which will permit a healthy level of buying power, which will encourage management to improve efficiency through purchase of new machinery and which will also permit enough excess to accumulate for the steady expansion of production capacity through new investment.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# Belgian Radio Workers Fooled the Gestapo

By JOHN H. YOCOM

**On past occasions readers of SATURDAY NIGHT have been told how liberation came to various European countries for so long under Nazi domination. Here is another report, this time describing the underground work and liberation of Belgium's great institution Radio Belge. The writer, who served in France, Belgium, Holland and Germany on special intelligence duties with the invasion air forces, is now a member of SATURDAY NIGHT'S staff.**

FOUR men crouched in the thicket, each with a travelling bag at his feet. The darkness of the night hid grim determination on three faces and a bitter smile on the fourth. The smiling man wore glasses and squinted as he peered across the field at a one-story, white stucco building. Near that little white doll's house and reaching up into the black sky were four huge steel towers. Then from a window flashed a light. The man with the spectacles whispered, "Maintenant!" carefully lifted his bag, and crept stealthily into the open. Directly towards the cottage and the ghostly towers, a perfect setting for a macabre movie, the four men stole. Under their feet the early spring grain felt soft — but that year no one thought of a harvest!

Thus did Roger Carusse, Director of Broadcasting for the Belgian National Radio, tell us how he and three others blew up their shining new transmitter station near Louvain on the night of May 14, 1940, just before the Germans entered Brussels. That act was the first successful piece of underground work by a small group of radio patriots.

Next Carusse and his friends went to a secret station which they had built deep in the Soignes Forest, and there, for a few more hours, kept articulate the voice of Free Belgium. But still the German Panzers continued to roll down the tree-lined Belgian roads and in a few days the resistance members had to move again. The words *"Ici Radio Belge"* were heard next from Ostend — but the voice was weaker this time for the station was low-powered. The stubborn patriots fled again. By now Belgium was entirely occupied, and much of France, too. But messages of encouragement for the Belgian people were heard again from Lille, then Poitiers. Finally, on June 14, 1940, from Paris, the voice of Free Belgium spoke for the last time from the continent.

### B.B.C. Helps R.B.

Radio Belge was stilled until February 9, 1943, when the B.B.C. made room for it in the European Service programs. About the same time a 50 kilowatt short-wave transmitter, which had been purchased in the U.S.A. in 1941, commenced broadcasting from Leopoldville in the Belgian Congo. The refugee Government in London then created an organization to administer all Belgian radio transmissions. Supplying vitality to the numerous broadcasts from Leopoldville and London — eighteen hours out of every twenty-four, this body built up a powerful and well-organized propaganda machine under conditions of full freedom.

But what happened to Roger Carusse and the other patriots who remained inside occupied Belgium? Besides being busy night and day for over four years maintaining contact with the forces in London, M. Carusse and ten others built eight secret radio stations right under the Hun's nose in preparation for the liberation. Once again they hid one of them in the Soignes Forest near Brussels. Six more were built in the provinces and another in the basement of a house on Avenue Louise in Brussels, the same street on which the Gestapo Headquarters was located. And all this work was done with stolen parts and material parachuted at night from our own aircraft!

During the occupation Herr Doktor Goebbel's cultural gauleiters used the remains of the National Radio facilities in feeble efforts to present Nazi ideologies in the guise of neo-Belgian nationalism. Most of the staff musicians stayed on to work for the Germans. They would have starved or been taken to Germany otherwise. Although programs still originated in the streamlined studios, they were broadcast from low-powered mobile transmitters of the Wehrmacht. But the Belgian citizen who managed to own a radio merely smiled, switched his set to the Radio Belge broadcasts of the B.B.C., tuned the volume low, listened—and waited.

Suddenly, without any previous tests, the stations that Carusse and his colleagues had built filled the air late on a Sunday afternoon.

### "Bruxelles Est Libre"

"Ici Radio Belge . . . . Ce jour, le trois Septembre, Bruxelles est libre," cried announcer Andre Guery with great emotion. He was speaking into a homemade mike in the damp cellar-studio on Avenue Louise.

The British troops had just entered the city; fleeing Germans were still in the outskirts. Thousands of citizens who did not get downtown for the celebration or who were still in the occupied areas sat beside radios that day and listened to Guery repeat the joyous words, now and then telling them how to obtain their food rations, describing the entry of the British into Brussels and even the building of their own secret radio stations.

Belgian historians must be thankful that the first glorious hours of that broadcast were excellently recorded. Carusse played those discs for me in one of the studios of Radio Belge's magnificent building. As the recording neared its end, the moving, majestic measures of "La Brabaçonne", the Belgian national anthem, came from the loud speaker. A smile was on Carusse's lips and his eyes were squinting. Just the way, I thought, he must have looked that night four and a half years before, as he knelt in the bushes and watched for the significant flash of light from the little white house.

"Yes," he said, "the Germans held the body of our broadcasting system but never the soul. They even attached explosives to the water system just before their departure, hoping to ruin the building by flooding. But our resistance folk rushed into the basement, removed the explosives and turned off the valves. The Hun only managed to do minor damage in some of the studios and control annexes. In fact, we were broadcasting from the large studio but only forty-eight hours after the liberation!"

"Are the musicians and technicians who worked for the Germans again employed by Radio Belge?"

"Some of them, yes," replied Carusse, "but only after they had satisfied a committee of patriots that they could not have acted otherwise and that they did not collaborate. The others have been arrested."

But Rene Tellier, the Director of Music of Radio Belge, was a patriot. During the occupation he was in hiding. On liberation night he had his own idea of celebrating. Making his way through the cheering crowds, he came down to the building and entered the silent grand studio. He climbed on to the bench of the great organ and reached for the switch. It still worked. For the first time after years of deepest humiliation, his fingers ran over the stops and keys. Tears commenced to flow down Tellier's face.

As a tribute to the Second British Army, the first piece he played was "God Save The King".

Food is none too plentiful in Vienna, so Allied occupying powers are supplying one meal a day to all school pupils up to 18 years of age. This little girl (left) seems to be expressing her thanks with her eyes.


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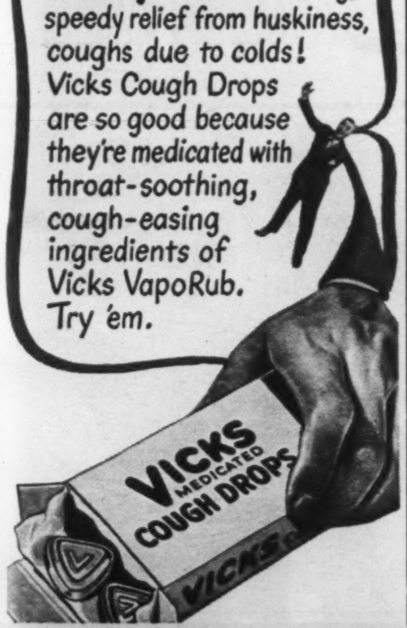

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Pneumonia's first warning is often a severe chill, followed by a fever. It may already have attacked if you have coughing accompanied by pain in the side or chest, rapid, laboured breathing, or thick, rust-coloured sputum.

**If any of these symptoms appear, call a doctor at once! Go to bed and remain absolutely quiet!**

Only your own physician can determine whether it is advisable to use serum, sulfa drugs, or penicillin in your case. Even then they should be used only under his direct supervision.

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THE WORLD TODAY

# De Gaulle's Fight On Constitution Fateful For Future Of France

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

THE General has not a good press. Nor does a French political crisis make big headlines. Are they not the usual, rather than the unusual, thing? Therefore it may not be generally realized what an important event, for France and for all of Europe, occurred in Paris last weekend.

As for the General being "difficult" and a little "tiresome," one may remark again that it was rather a good thing that there was one "difficult" French leader in 1940. What he has done already for France and for European stability may be judged from the pre-liberation prediction of a former British foreign minister, recently in the highest world councils, that France was so profoundly divided that, at the best, she probably would go through a "Spanish period" of three or four years, and at the worst, civil war.

That she has already been brought through her most difficult period without a suggestion of civil war or even the instability of a "Spanish period" (meaning the violent shifts and changes between Right and Left of the republican period 1931-36) may be credited almost solely to the strength and stubbornness of de Gaulle. And what he is fighting for in this present show-down is a new constitution which will so strengthen the executive power as to avoid the instability of government which crippled France before the war.

## De Gaulle's Stand

This was the issue laid down plainly by de Gaulle in the New Year's crisis. The present assembly, it will be recalled, was elected for only a seven-month term, last October, to frame a new constitution. Committee work on the latter is now nearly finished, and envisages a setup which de Gaulle finds wholly unsuitable.

Here is what the General had to say about it, in the New Year's debate. "The Assembly's attitude indicates its preference for a regime where it is the assembly which governs. This is a conceivable regime, but it is not one which corresponds to the Government's conceptions. The two conceptions oppose one another... Does one want true parliamentary government, or an all-powerful Assembly, delegating its powers piecemeal to the Government for execution of its desires?"

"This latter system does not correspond to the needs of the country or the hour in which we are living, when problems are so precipitate and brutal. As against it, I prefer one giving the Government the entire responsibility for the executive power as long as it has the confidence of the Assembly." The "true parliamentary government" for which de Gaulle speaks is fairly obviously that which he has seen in operation in Britain during his exile.

We have thus, on the one hand, a determination to avert the instability of changing regimes, of governments which could not govern, which crippled France before the war; and on the other hand, the old French fear of Bonapartism, and the desire for checks which would avert the setting up of an authoritarian regime.

## Showdown Had To Come

Of the three equally balanced government parties, the Popular Republicans support the Gaullist thesis, but the Socialists and Communists hold a present majority for the proposed all-powerful assembly. It is not to be thought that General de Gaulle is retiring from this fight; rather he has chosen his own time for a showdown.

This show-down must come between de Gaulle and the Communists, the only two vital forces in France today. De Gaulle, as has been said, is supported warmly by the Popular Republicans, the liberal Catholic party of Bidault and Schumann which made such a surprising showing in the recent elections. He is opposed bitterly in nearly everything except social policy (the one common denominator of the present coalition is that it accepts the social policy of the united resistance movements) by the Communists.

The Socialists lie unhappily in between, and therefore hold the key to the situation, and a heavy responsibility for the solution, so fateful to all of Europe. Will they form a coalition with the Communists, with whom they hold common ground on the constitutional question? Or will they cooperate with the Popular Republicans, in defence of democracy and of France's own Western European foreign policy?

Their leaders, notably more moderate than the party following, know that they face a split in their ranks if they move decisively in either direction. That is why they have tried desperately so far to avoid any such decision, and lent all their efforts to form and maintain a three-party coalition.

True, an overwhelming majority of the party voted last summer against fusion with the Communists, after their experiences with them in the Popular Front before the war. But it is feared that the persistent misery of the country might influence many on the Socialist left wing to seek more decisive "action" with the dynamic and powerfully-organized Communists.

Other strong sentiments propelling many Socialists towards the left are the fear of Bonapartism expressed in their constitutional stand, and a deep-rooted anti-clericalism which makes cooperation with the predominantly Catholic Popular Republicans distasteful. On top of this, the Communist press is drumming up their suspicions that a large part of the Popular Republican vote is Rightist, and will make its weight felt in the party policy in due course.

In any action taken now, leaders of all three parties must keep one eye

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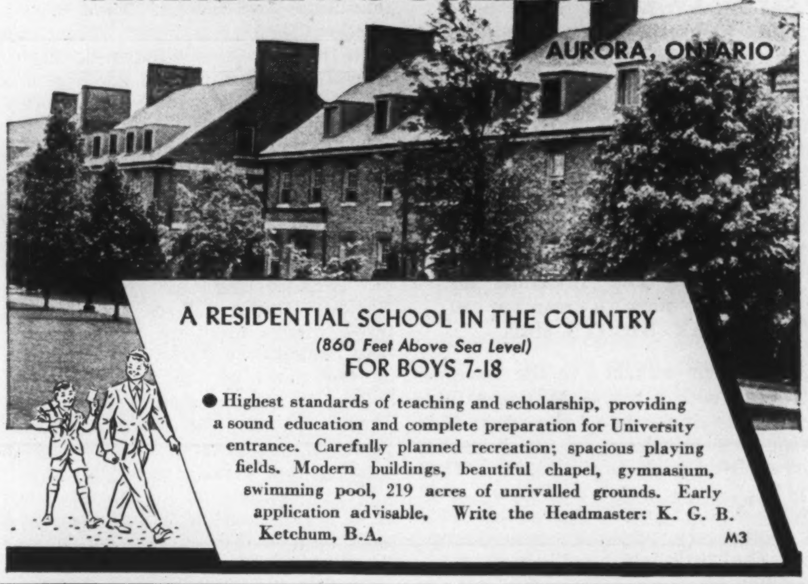

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firmly on the new elections coming up in four months' time, when the first regular Assembly will be elected, according to the new constitution (which de Gaulle and the Popular Republicans still wish to see provide for a second chamber as well). Observers in Paris can find no clear lines of prediction as to how the main parties will fare in the next election. Some believe that the Communists have passed the peak of their strength; others think that with their dynamism and the widespread discontent in the country they may gain still more ground.

Here it is important to note that, although their alliance with various resistance groups and a "deal" with the Radical Socialists gave them 27 percent of the vote and the largest party in the assembly, the Communists themselves only registered 13 percent of the vote, as they did in the earlier cantonal elections. Of the 522 seats for metropolitan France (there are 56 more provided for the overseas territories, not all filled yet), the Communists presently hold 142, the Popular Republicans 140 and the Socialists 133.

### New Communist "Line"

Communist chances for increasing their strength may be helped, by their pronouncement last week in favor of separating the Rhineland, Ruhr and Saar from Germany, something on which the nation as a whole is determined. Obviously they must have received the all-clear signal on this from Moscow, in line with the new Comintern policy, as outlined in the latest instructions to the German Communist Party, not to leave the field of nationalist policy and sentiment wholly to the other parties.

Yet the recognition that the French Communist Party makes no major policy decisions without consultation with Moscow, and suspicion that in a choice it would support Moscow's policy rather than Paris', is a growing liability among the French electorate which sees that it is Moscow, and not London or Washington which continues to exclude France from major conferences and to restrict her field of action in Europe.

If de Gaulle were to align himself openly with the Popular Republicans, —and the new constitutional proposals provide that the premier be an elected member of the assembly—and come out strongly for cooperation with Britain, the United States and the smaller Western European democracies, the Popular Republicans and the moderate Socialists might between them secure a majority in the coming elections.

But this would require a renunciation by the General of the "policy of grandeur" which he has staked out for France, as a balancing force between what he called lately the two remaining great powers of the world, the United States and Soviet Russia —a policy which many friends of France believe to be beyond her present capacity. In a Western European grouping with Britain, or a Western democratic grouping with the United States and Britain, France obviously would have to play a minor role until she recovered her strength.

A combination of the Popular Republicans and the moderate Socialists in a new government, before or after the election, would of course throw the Communists into opposition, where they could make plenty of trouble through strikes and agitation, particularly considering their strong position in the Paris area. The fight would be stern and bitter; but the majority against the Communists would be considerable.

### Danger Of Left Bloc

Combination of the Socialists with the Communists in a Left bloc would provoke a far more serious conflict, since it would align the entire working class against the rest of the nation, peasants, middle and upper classes. It is not too much to imagine that this might come to civil war. Such is the prospect opened up by the breakdown of the uneasy three-party coalition and the removal of the strong hand of de Gaulle from the helm.

In any Left combination it would be the Communists who would dominate. Already they have proposed their leader Maurice Thorez for the presidency, although after taking up this bargaining stand they may well offer the position as an inducement to the Socialists.

They are playing for high stakes. A Communist Government in France would permit the Soviets to carry through their own Communist program in Germany, as soon as the Americans and British tired of the occupation task. It would have a far-reaching effect on the outcome in Italy. It would provide a solid base of operations for supporting a new Communist attempt to take over Spain.

### A Strategic Centre

It is not for nothing that the new centre of Comintern activity has been established in Paris, under the able Jacques Duclos. With a far larger Communist Party following than ever existed in Spain, this is also a better strategic position from which to carry on the fight for a Sovietized Europe.

The issue at stake is nothing less. A France which remains moderately socialistic and democratic can, with a Labor Britain, form a rallying point for a social democratic Western Europe, and preserve the most valuable aspects of the European tradition. A France under the control of the Communists can be a centre for pressure and penetration which might Sovietize the whole continent.

It is at the moment the main battleground for the great struggle of our time, between democracy and totalitarianism. Those Americans who talk about "fighting Russia," 10 or 20 or 30 years from now and see in Operation "Muskox" a preparation for this, simply don't understand what is going on. The fight is a daily one, against political penetration by the tightly-organized, hard-working Communist Fifth Column everywhere in the world; the provoking of strikes and unrest which weaken our free system; and the follow-up propaganda which tries to convince the unthinking or confused masses that democracy is inefficient and free enterprise only benefits the rich.

That this argument should seem anything but ridiculous to the workers of America, enjoying by far the highest average standard of living known in human history and all the freedom, opportunity, variety and adventure which their democratic country offers, is one of the supreme ironies of this age of universal education. The workers of Vienna, incomparably poorer, were found by the Soviet soldiery to be really "bourgeois," and looted as such. The citizens of the Socialist Fatherland, benefactors of the Great Experiment which we are called upon to emulate, had never seen, or imagined, such "luxury."

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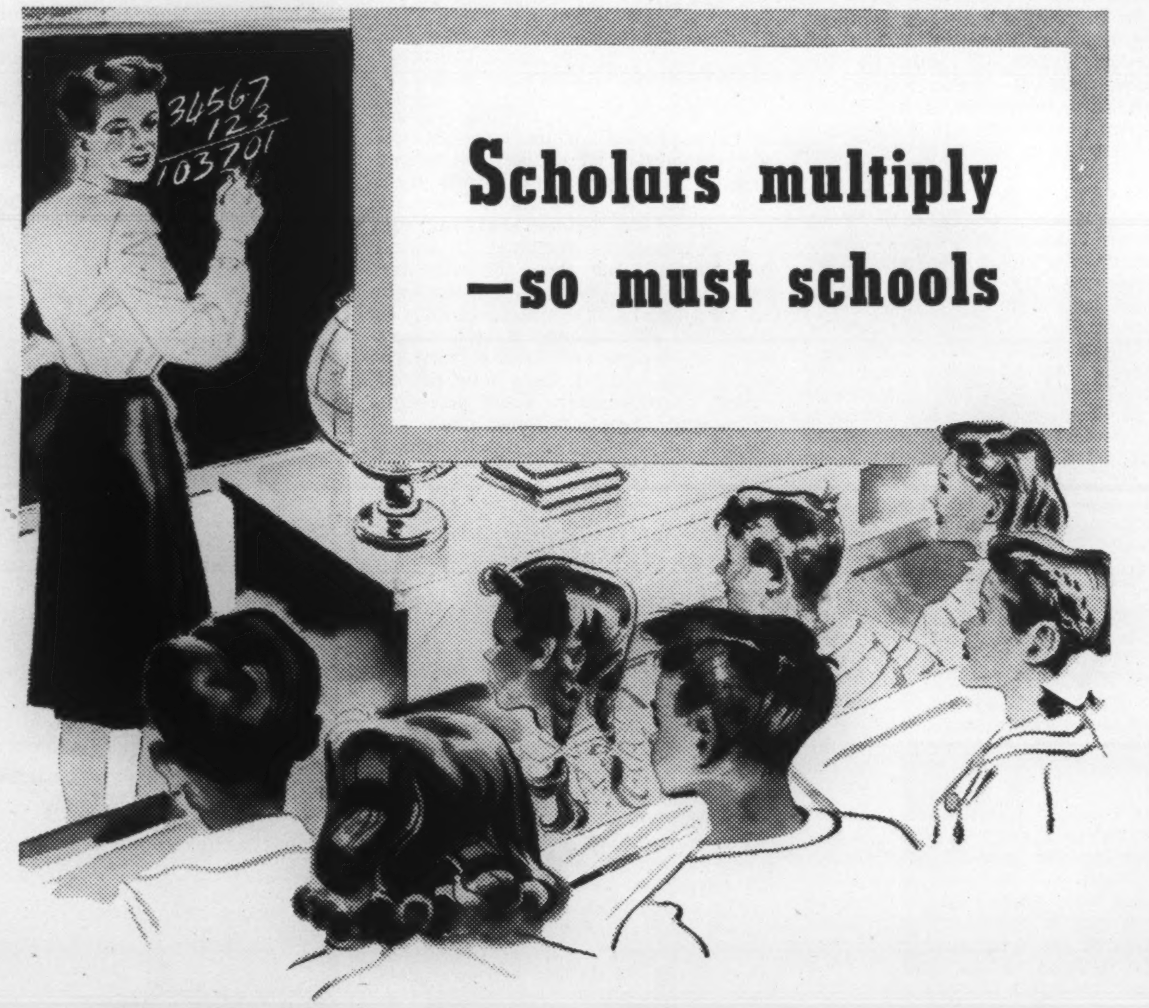


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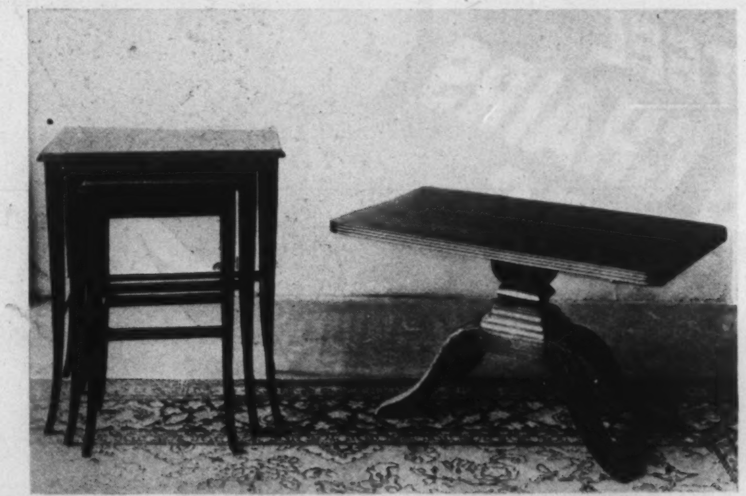

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# Movie Houses Destined To Be Club Centres

By A. J. ARNOLD

**The exhibition branch of Canada's motion picture industry is about to enter a new phase of activity which will witness the transformation of the theatre into a clubhouse or community centre.**

**Dancing, refreshments and other new forms of entertainment will be introduced, and comfort and atmosphere will not be overlooked.**

**This is the second in a series of articles on the film industry written for SATURDAY NIGHT by Mr. Arnold, who was formerly an editorial associate with "Canadian Film Weekly," the motion picture trade publication.**

IF THE title of Canada's Most Patient Individual had been awarded during the war years, it would undoubtedly have been won by the movie patron, who spent many a long hour waiting to see his or her favorite screen personality. It is therefore gratifying to be able to announce that patience is about to get its just reward, for the new era in motion picture entertainment soon to be introduced is bound to bring the early demise of the queue or line-up—the arch-enemy of the movie fan.

When the blue-prints now being prepared by leading theatre designers in the Dominion are transformed into the new-type building which will become the home of the motion picture, the term movie-house will take on new meaning. Tomorrow's movie theatre will not only fulfill its main function much more adequately, but it will also house several of a considerable number of auxiliary attractions, which will transform it into a recreation club or community centre.

A comfortable lounge and refreshment bar will be musts in every house, whether it be a first-run emporium or a neighborhood unit. The larger theatres will also have a dance mezzanine, a recreation room, or a tea room which may also serve as an art gallery when the occasion arises.

Thus the patron will have pleasant diversions to occupy his time while waiting for the next "break" in the film program. He will be able to pass the time on the dance floor, or relax in comfort while enjoying some other form of entertainment which will be offered in the lounge. The tedious "line-up" will become a thing of the past.

It is interesting to note, incidentally, that the present bottleneck existing among theatres in downtown Toronto will be met even before the building program, which we are about to discuss, gets underway. The situation is one where the tremendous increase in attendance has brought about a shortage of accommodation on the patron's part, while an excessive number of bookings has made it impossible for exhibitors to put pictures into circulation at the same rate at which they are released. In order to solve the problem two old theatres are being prepared for early re-opening. Famous Players is re-modelling the Victoria Theatre, while the Winter Garden, above the present Loew's Theatre, is being renovated by Loew's, Inc.

Careful planning, aimed to provide a more spacious building with many new attractions to cater to the comfort and entertainment of the patron, will be the keynote in the construction of new theatres and the renovation of the old, according to Jules Wolfe, purchasing agent in charge of theatre engineering and maintenance for Famous Players Canadian Corporation, Canada's largest movie circuit.

"We believe it is not a fad, and we are convinced that it is as permanent as any tendency in this ever changing business of ours," Mr. Wolfe said, in explaining the new trend before the convention of Famous Players' partners, executives and officials recently. He went on to point out the reasons for its introduction by comparing the new period with past eras in theatre building.

The motion picture industry has already passed through two distinct periods of construction, he said. First came the prosperity of the 1920's, when movies came of age, and second the period from 1930 to 1940, which began with the depression and also saw the introduction of sound films.

"A sumptuous plaster palace, where a working girl could feel like a princess for fifty cents," said Mr. Wolfe, "was the accepted idea of a movie theatre in the early 20's. Walls and ceilings were covered with $50,000 worth of ornament, but the seats were narrow and hard. Ventilation and wash-room accommodation were often inadequate but thousands of dollars were spent for an organ and an orchestra; on drapes and marble trim.

### Advent of Talkies

"In the early 30's talking pictures were perfected. Thus, after spending thousands of dollars on sound-absorbing drapes, then more thousands on a permanent acoustic treatment, we decided that our next theatre would be designed for sound. We found later that the architect not only took care of sound, but gave us an entirely new theatre which he described as modern. A new movement in design and architecture got under way and we were now considering requirements such as sight lines and slope of floor first, and decoration last. The result was a theatre which looked smarter and more up to date, yet cost a lot less. We were pleased that the building cost less, for we had to spend more money on seats and projection equipment.

"The depression was underway at this time, and, while some exhibitors were driven into bankruptcy, an opportunity was provided for newcomers who introduced the neighborhood and small town theatres. These were built on small lots with a maximum capacity seating of 700 to 800 each and had to show a profit on an admission price of 25 cents to 35 cents," explained Mr. Wolfe.

"With millions without employment at this time, the exhibitor was not required to supply that extra lift or stimulus, because a few hours a week, stolen from reality, was happiness enough. It was not noticed particularly that the lounge space was often pitifully small and that the patron practically went from the street to his seat. This was also because there was exciting novelty in the new movie houses with their concealed lighting, spectacularly polished surfaces, bright colors and brilliant marquees, which together made up a pattern of decoration more arresting in color and form than is considered good taste at present.

### War Brought New Ideas

"Then came the war—and a change has taken place that rivals the changes from the opulence to the depression, and from the depression to the semi-prosperity of 1939," Mr. Wolfe stated.

Coming back to the present period, we find that the great upheaval which the world has just been through saw so many new developments in science and industry that many old conceptions have been shattered and an entirely new way of life has been forecast. Motion picture exhibition too is therefore faced with the need of carrying out the most radical changes in its history.

During the past five years people have been attending the theatre as never before, and it is not expected that they will suddenly drop the habit. As soon as building materials become available, however, the construction of dozens of new movie houses will be started at once, and competition will again become a major factor.

Around the corner also, are new and improved entertainment facilities, including television and FM radio broadcasting, which will soon be vieing for the patronage of the public. Within the movie industry itself the 16 millimetre film has made rapid strides until today the exhibitor of these narrow gauge motion pictures presents a measure of competition to the movie theatre as we know it, where the 35 mm. film is standard. Thus the exhibitor will have to provide the most up-to-date theatre to remain in the game.

This will be done by careful planning, by making use of the best of the new developments, and by bringing to the theatre those very things which at present may tend to keep the patron away.

Mr. and Mrs. Movie Fan have been reading a lot about new ideas and inventions. It is rightly contended that they will be looking for something different—and that is exactly what they are going to get.

When the new exhibition scheme has been put into operation, Mr. Movie Fan will not have to refuse to accompany the Mrs. or chicken-heartedly drag along to see a heart-throbbing melodrama on Friday night. For while Mrs. M. F. weeps with her heroine, he can recline in the lounge and listen to his favorite radio mystery, see it perhaps on the television screen, or enjoy a movie more to his liking in the 16 mm. screening room.

Mr. Wolfe points out that the post-war theatre will say to the patron: "Make yourself at home! This is your club. Have a Coca Cola; sit at a table and enjoy it. You may dance on the mezzanine. It is isolated from the auditorium by glass walls. For the summer we have a *terrazzo* dance floor in the garden. Don't hurry. We are not trying to get you out to make room for another patron."

In the auditorium of the theatre there will also be numerous changes. The neighborhood house, for example, will accommodate an audience of 1,200 on a lot which would seat 1,400 by minimum standards. Not only will there be more lounge space and area off the line of travel, but the seats themselves will be roomier and more comfortable.

### Push-Back Seats

It was announced recently in this connection that there will soon be manufactured and available for use in Canada, for the first time, the famous "Push Back" seats, which have long been in vogue in the United States. Through an arrangement with the American manufacturers, the Canadian Theatre Chair Company of Toronto will now be able to make these seats here. Production will begin in three or four months, and the new unit will be sold at a price comparable with that of other seats manufactured in the Dominion.

It is estimated that one of the major Canadian theatre circuits will be installing upwards of 100,000 of the new seating units in the next few years.

Another innovation in the auditorium of the theatre will be the creation of atmosphere to suit the picture being shown. This will be done through the use of lighting effects in some cases and in others by changing a slide in a projector or stereoptican hidden in one wall, which will produce a new mural or design on the opposite wall. Fixed wall finishings and hangings will be largely eliminated from interior decoration.

In discussing the introduction of novelties, Mr. Wolfe emphasized that nothing will be put to use which has not first been tried and proven. He went on to point out that many ideas which have been written about are slightly fantastic, while others have not yet been fully developed.

Third dimensional projection, for *example*, about which a lot has been said, is not yet ready for the theatre. It is still a photographic problem which the production studio must contend with and solve.

We are also assured that no mechanical device has yet been invented to cause the spectator to float through the air beside the air-liner on the screen—or transport Miss Teen Fan into the arms of her favorite

(*Continued on Next Page*)

## THE MELTING POT

# Miss Snag Strikes Snag on Visit To Poolroom to Divest Dive

**By J. N. HARRIS**

POLICE, Government and Church officials have stated that the poolroom is the breeding ground of juvenile delinquency. Mrs. Mangle, well known Canadian socialite and social worker, says, "It is not pool that causes young men to go wrong.

"My husband has a billiard table in our rumpus room, and it has made very little difference in his behaviour.

"No. The root of the trouble lies in the ugliness and squalor of these resorts. The cure is aesthetic.

"It is a job for the debutantes of our cities. I made a tour of eight poolrooms recently with Miss Daphne Snag, the most glamorous debutante we have had for many years. Although there was a certain amount of whistling when Miss Snag entered, and although we were told at most of the poolrooms that ladies were not admitted, we found the behaviour of proprietors and the young patrons exemplary.

"We only questioned one of the young men, a fellow leaning against a pooltable, who had a rather dreamy look as if he might be planning something. We asked him what had led him to frequent poolrooms, but he said his name was Gerald Zoffer, and he was making a sociological survey, so we went away.

"Our conclusion was that if a homey, healthy atmosphere is instilled into these poolrooms the whole problem would be solved. The only decoration at present consists of some rather glaring pin-up girls and signs saying, 'Please use the sp——ns,—a word I cannot even *think* without a shudder of revulsion. What do you think they're for?

For these reasons my organization is going to work to make chintz curtains for all the poolrooms in Canada. And this project calls for a nationwide effort. Young women everywhere are asked to help. It is now time for men of goodwill to follow suit. Art galleries should be asked to present suitable pictures, and librarians should form committees to place bookshelves with clean, wholesome books in the poolrooms, which young men can read while they are waiting for a table.

"Of course, I don't mean anything sordid like *Uplift*. I mean healthy outdoor books and the *Reader's Digest*.

"Making the poolroom a wholesome home-away-from-home will be the saving of Canada's youth."

•

Mr. J. F. (Three Fingered Jake) Levine, President of the Canadian Poolroom Proprietors Friendly Association, when questioned on Mrs. Mangle's proposals, stated, "Gawd."

•

FATHERS who wish to instill a little elegance and refinement into their daughters have found a new answer. Of course, there is no use sending them to a Ladies' College; they just come back and bust loose, turn the radio up loud, talk back to their parents, and even slap old friends of their fathers on the back. Fathers now send their daughters to work in That Restaurant; you know the one, all black and white tile, Kindly Place Your Order at the Counter, Sorry This Is a Meatless Day, and all that.

That Restaurant is the last stronghold of refinement in our age. In twenty years they have sold an estimated 42 million Hot Dogs, and *never* has the word Hot Dog sullied the lips of one of their sales-ladies. When I was young they called them Red Hots. They now have a briefer euphemism.

"One Hot Dog," I say.

"A toasted Ritz?" the girl asks.

"No thank you, a plain Hot Dog."

"One plain Ritz, please," says the girl to a microphone. She always says, "Please." Then she says, "What beverage do you wish, sir?"

Just notice, beverage, not drink. None of your "Whaddaya wanna drink" stuff.

I suppose they have a school for the girls. Courses in Business English, Elocution, Refinement and walking with books on the head. They develop a hauteur that would do credit to a hospital matron.

JUST for fun I try to imagine what would happen if ever the girl slipped and said "H— D—" into the microphone. The inevitable letter to H.Q.: "Sir, I have the honor to report that Saleslady Cuddlesome today used the forbidden word within the hearing of customers. I at once suspended her from duty and am holding her in the scullery awaiting orders. In my opinion this is a result of girls gathering in corners and whispering the word to each other as a joke. Stern measures have been taken and Miss Cuddlesome is not being permitted to communicate with the other salesladies. I am, sir, etc., etc."

One can imagine the efforts of the unfortunate girl's family to hush the thing up, the silent, meaningful looks that the girls would cast at each other for days afterwards. Or can one?

At any rate, a Ritz by any other name; yes, please, lots of mustard.

•

PEOPLE who think these extravagant names for perfumes and nail polishes are a new thing are in error. They overlook a grave symptom of our times. I have just returned from the Drug Store, shaking my head with sombre concern for the future. Some of the perfume advertising I saw there would not have been printed in the Calgary *Eye Opener* in my young days, and I always used to keep my copy buried in the hut in the vacant lot.

"Infamy," "Shamelessness," "Scandal," the perfumes are called. In another section I saw lipsticks and nail-varnish to match, to be worn "by the light brownette bent on an evening of adventure."

And the nail varnish colors! They range from "Shimmering Dark Knight," through "Off Duty" and "At Ease" to "Honor Bright."

But, as I said, this is not a new disease. One hundred and sixty years ago they were making up fantastic names for colors in Paris. We still use some of them, namely, flea-color, which is our modern "puce." The variations of flea-color are amazing, the extreme was reached with "Color of a Young Flea's Breast with Milk Fever." That was the color of a silk stocking.

Now, just think what happened to all those name-creators; the guillotine got 'em. There were no doubt other causes for the French Revolution than the names of stocking colors, but none so clear cut and justifiable. Write to your adman *at once*. Delay may be fatal.

•

ONE of the best kept secrets of the war was revealed to me off the record by a High Authority at Toronto City Hall. In 1940, during the black days when invasion loomed, all signposts in England were liquidated in order to confuse German paratroops. When Toronto Board of Control decided to follow suit, the plan was not announced in order to avoid spreading alarm and despondency. Aldermen and controllers crept about in the dead of night, without even the knowledge of Mr. Frank Tumpane, and tore down or obliterated most of Toronto's street signs.

Visitors from the West go about peering eagerly at every lamp-post for guidance. At the corner of Bay and Adelaide Streets a single sign says A l i e, if you want to shin up the pole and read it. Of course, you are supposed to know.

The plan has greatly increased the safety of driving. Motorists driving along craning their heads out of the windows have to go very slowly if they want to find any particular street, so when they hit anything, they don't hit it very hard.

The fact that every legible street sign has been obscured by an overlapping "Through STOP Street" sign is considered one of the most masterly features of the Toronto plan.

Now that Mr. King has declared peace on our enemies, the Council may reverse their policy, if the Dominion Government will advance 20 per cent of the cost, Drew willing. After the Rapid Transit Snow Trap is finished, that is.

•

*Coboconk, Ont.*

MISS Daphne Snag, debutante daughter of millionaire mining broker K. L. Snag, was arrested by Coboconk police tonight while trying to make a getaway after the holdup of a gas station. Arrested with Miss Snag was Pete Gooch, alias McGinty, teen-age gunman sometimes known as Pete the Jerk. Said Miss Snag to police who arrested them, "We met in a poolroom."

## Movie Houses As Clubs

(*Continued from Page* 16)

screen lover. A more comfortable seat, however, together with the proper atmosphere, may help the imaginative young thing to be moved in spirit, if not in body.

The stereoptican atmosphere creator inside the theatre will also be used as a means of outdoor advertising, making it possible to show ever-changing stills or trailers.

By using the recently developed all-glass doors it will be possible to literally bring the interior right out on the sidewalk to entice the passer-by. The same colors and materials used on the exterior will extend right into the lobby with the street doors forming a transparent screen. The decorative effect will be completed by providing dwarf hedges and blocks of shrubs to set the theatre apart from neighboring buildings.

Entertainment, comfort, attractiveness—the theatre will have all these and more. Improved heating, air-conditioning and ventilation, as well as better fire-prevention methods, will also be introduced.

There are many other innovations involved in the planning of the theatre of tomorrow which are too numerous to mention here. We might add, however, that there is also a trend towards new types, such as drive-in and open air theatres.

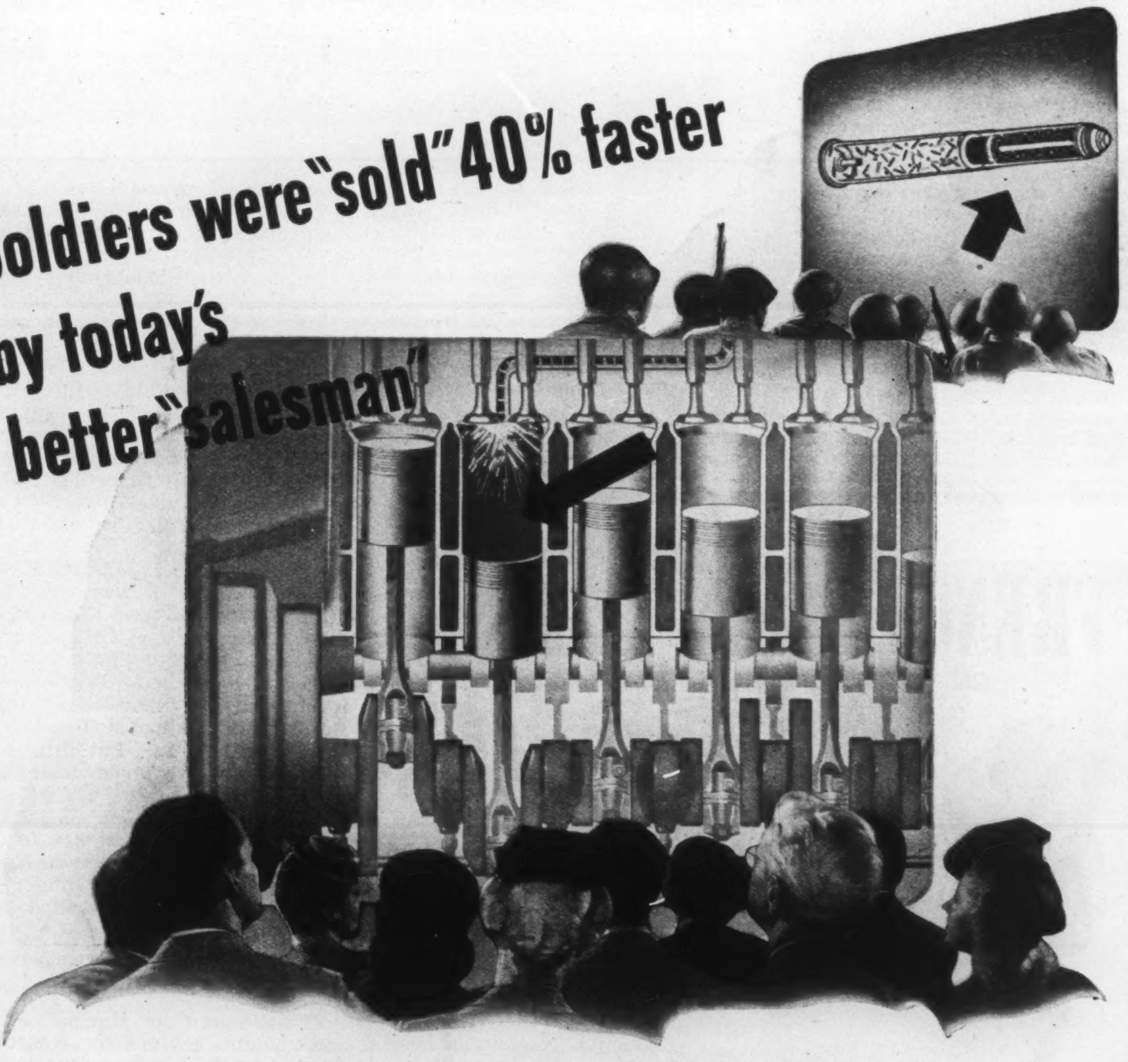
### Big Circuits Plan Changes

How much progress has been made towards the introduction of these plans into the exhibition branch of the motion picture industry? We are assured that they are included in postwar programs of all the major theatre circuits as well as many smaller ones.

Famous Players already has a 4½ million dollar construction program in preparation, including the erection of fifty new theatres in the Dominion and the renovation of many of the existing showhouses. That part of the new scheme which is most applicable will be embodied in every new building, as well as each of the old ones which is remodelled, says Jules Wolfe.

Odeon Theatres of Canada also intends to introduce the recreational and refreshment plan into their fifty or more new theatres, according to Jay I. English, head of that circuit's engineering and maintenance department. And here too, comfort and atmosphere will not be overlooked.

In the final analysis it can be said that, if all these predictions prove true, the motion picture industry will be answering a craving felt by many people for recreational activities in which they can take part, rather than always remaining passive spectators. The industry will also be making a valuable contribution to every community faced with the problem of providing a constructive leisure-time program for its citizens—both young and old. And ultimately it will earn the everlasting gratitude of Mr. Movie Fan for making his Friday evening visit to the theatre an enjoyable event.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# Psychological Factors In Juvenile Crime

By GERALD ZOFFER

**In this article, third in a series dealing with the problem of juvenile crime and delinquency in Canada, the writer probes into the psychological frustrations of modern youth, a factor which stands overshadowed only by the economic one as a basic cause of delinquency today.**

**Talks with youths have shown that the world must do more than merely eliminate social and economic inequalities in order to set these youngsters right. There must be a concerted attempt by parents and society to reestablish the moral and ethical standards which suffered considerably during the war years, to direct the energies of youth into constructive channels, and to eliminate perverting and corrupting influences.**

IT IS not generally recognized that the psychological frustrations which have accumulated during the past decade as a result of the ever-increasing complexity of society are one of the major causes of juvenile crime and delinquency today. This cause stands overshadowed only by the economic factor.

During the time that I was investigating the delinquency problem in Canada, there were two chief questions which I put to leading authorities on the subject. The first was "Do you find that there do exist a few basic causes from which most of the delinquency cases arise?" The second was "Through your contact with these delinquent youngsters, what do you find these basic causes to be?"

The answer to the first was always a unanimous yes. In answering the second question, however, there was at least one unequivocal reply—"economic inequalities."

But when it came to naming any other basic cause, there were usually a great many variations. Some said "the frustrating complexity of the modern world," others said "the lack of adequate parental and social discipline," and a few put it down to "the inefficiency of the Canadian educational system."

### Postwar Frustrations

Last week, in attempting to sum up these various interpretations of one of the basic causes of juvenile crime and delinquency, I used the phrase "psychological frustrations of the postwar world" to describe briefly what I felt the authorities had wished to say. Perhaps it may not have been the best possible term to use, but it does express correctly the atmosphere in which youths—both in Canada and in other countries—are growing up today. It is, to say the least, an extremely unhealthy atmosphere and one which lends itself only too well to the breeding and growth of juvenile crime.

This atmosphere manifests itself in many ways.

I still recall vividly the many conversations I had with wayward youth from all walks of life, which showed convincingly that the world must do more than merely eliminate existing social and economic inequalities in order to set these youngsters right. Certainly the economic factor is a potent one. Many of these youths were products of broken homes, festering slums, and other such adverse conditions. But there was something else as well—a psychological frustration which revealed itself in the odd phrases that slipped from their lips as they spoke. I quote some of these phrases to show how the nature of the times has reacted on the minds of youths today.

"If you've got a gun and have to use it, use it! Anyone who can look around him these days knows d—— well that human life is the cheapest thing going. A fellow takes a chance anyway in just about everything he does."

"Did I think of what I was doing? Look, all I thought of was—there's money in there, and I need it more than they do."

"Me, I only worry about myself. What's the other guy to me? I've read about what people do to each other in Europe, and it's everybody for himself. It's a free-for-all and the strongest and the smartest get the best pickings."

"Get a job? Settle down? You've got the wrong guy. What I want is excitement and plenty of it. Only a d—— fool would go to work in some dingy factory or office for peanuts a week. Especially when there are easier ways of making money."

"I'm not a prostitute. Why, I just went out to have some fun. I belonged to a girl's club and we tried to see who could go out with the most fellows inside a month."

### Inadequacies Revealed

Remember, these statements were made by young people who had run into trouble with the law. They show up only too well the great inadequacies that exist in the present Canadian educational system; inadequacies that have resulted in the failure to help Canadian youths understand the world and the society they live in, and make them conscious of their responsibilities and duties as citizens of a great country. Going beyond that, these statements also reveal the sharp decline in moral standards which has taken place during recent years, and which cannot help but reflect itself on the minds of young people.

There is little doubt that the age through which we are passing today is one of the most trying in history. During the terrible war that just ended, moral and ethical standards declined considerably. Life cheapened, and death, in its most gruesome forms, became more common in many parts of the world than life. The warring factions, in their terrible struggle for survival, discarded most of the remaining laws of warfare.

With the ending of the war, a sudden moral void was left in the world. After six years of war, young and old alike relaxed from the tension of striving for the one aim of victory. It was at this time that a concerted attempt should have been made to reestablish the moral and ethical standards which had suffered so during the war years. But little or no such attempt was made. Instead, the world entered a new era of industrial and political strife, and the last remaining stabilized strata of society began to rumble ominously. Little wonder then that under such circumstances youth reacted as it did.

### Concern of Parents

There were few places for Canada's youths to turn for comfort in the face of these new conditions. Parents were too concerned with such factors as housing accommodation, employment, wages, and marital quarrels to devote much time to the upbringing of their children. The sharp increase in divorce cases all through Canada, resulting in broken homes, only helped to aggravate the situation. Those parents who did take an active interest in the welfare of their children found themselves handicapped by the apathy and indifference shown by government and society, to the problems of youth.

Society itself failed to meet its responsibilities to the nation's youths in various ways. First, by neglecting to organize and direct the energies of the youngsters into constructive channels. There was little attempt to set up recreational centres and clubs where youths could spend their free time in healthy and educational pursuits. Forced to find their own means of amusement and recreation, the youngsters turned to the poolrooms, beverage rooms, and before long to a life of crime.

Secondly, society failed by allowing to remain in existence those factors which tend to pervert and corrupt the minds of youths. One has but to consider the adverse effects that cheap detective stories, crime magazines, horror comic books and sexually eccentric movies have upon the mind to realize what is meant. Prominent individuals — ranging from expert psychologists to high-placed judges and magistrates—have all spoken out strongly against these demoralizing influences time and again but with little result.

### Faulty Education

Society chalked up a third failure against itself by failing to re-organize the Canadian educational system along such lines as would impart to youngsters a clearer and more concise conception of society, morals and sex.

In this day and age, when it is important that every person have a fundamental knowledge of the political and social setup of his country, a Canadian youth should not have to wait until he enters a University before finding out the nature of the society in which he is living. Also, it is more important today than ever before that a youngster be taught a moral code which will help him distinguish right from wrong, teach him to be a good citizen, and make him conscious of the Universal Brotherhood of Man.

Canada's youths must also be taught the truth about sex. One need but look at the figures showing the number of youths under 21 brought up in courts on charges of rape, indecent assault, incest, having carnal knowledge, and other such offenses to realize the absolute necessity for such an education today.

This, then, is the psychological problem which confronts this nation today. It is not one that can be solved merely by erecting or tearing down buildings, or by ironing out the social inequalities that exist in our society, but by a concerted attempt to reach the mind of man, and bring it a little closer to God.

I have, up to now, deliberately refrained from making many suggestions as to what can be done to help eliminate juvenile crime and delinquency in Canada, being content to do so in the final article of this series. Next week I shall make these suggestions, mention what representative social service agencies are doing today to help solve the delinquency problem in Canada, and discuss what every Canadian can do to help in the struggle to curb this menace.

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# British Conservatives Must Train Leaders

By H. A. TAYLOR

**Apart from Mr. Churchill and Anthony Eden, Britain's Conservative Party appears to be rather lacking in leadership material. The list of names of those who would be adequate for the task would include very few well-known ones owing chiefly to the fact that for five years these subordinate leaders were obscured by the Party truce and the brilliance of Winston Churchill.**

**The Socialists have long had an advantage over other parties in Britain in the development of leadership because of their control of the trade unions, and it is now vitally necessary for the Conservatives to organize a well-considered system for producing leaders, both in order to perfect the technique of Opposition and eventually to prove their strength in the next General Election.**

*London.*

FEW political diversions are so unprofitable as that of predicting the person to whom the leadership of a political party will descend.

And when this pastime proceeds adventurously to the naming of future Prime Ministers, the gods of the occult seem to be affronted, for history shows that the men most confidently forecast for that office have seldom been appointed to it. But political leadership in a broader sense is worthy of much more attention than it receives.

About 80 persons are needed to man all the posts that constitute a Government in Great Britain. Even when a party is in Opposition, unless it has been routed at the polls, it should reveal to observers of the political scene an officers-corps of approximately that strength.

In an Opposition well-deployed, the men who constitute that corps will be evident from their activities, for their party will assign to them such opportunities of exercising their gifts as the party itself controls. Those opportunities lie in the constituencies as much as in Parliament; thus, an adequate policy for the development of leadership and the discovery of talent would have regard not only to Peers and M.P.s' but also to the other persons of suitable quality who might be expected to enter the House at by-elections or at the next General Election.

## "Public School Union"

In the development of leadership, the Socialists have long had an advantage over the other parties by reason of their control of the trade unions.

While it is true that the trade unions decant into the House some depressing mediocrities, it is equally true that they bring to Parliamentary service some men of exceptional powers of leadership.

Even though the new comradeship of public school men is liable to restrict, in future, the trade unionists' opportunities of achieving distinction in Parliament, it is difficult to believe that the best of the industrial leaders will ever fail to reach the high places. In the administration of their unions, and in the conduct of industrial negotiations, they become highly skilled in the management of men and the handling of affairs. The conferences of the trade union movement, and the ceaseless platform propaganda of the Socialist Party to which they are expected to contribute, provide a good school of training in advocacy and exposition.

It is not surprising that men whose powers of leadership have been so developed can become politicians of national repute without entering the House of Commons. Of such Mr. Ernest Bevin, who did not become an M.P. until 1940, when he was 60 years of age, is a conspicuous example. When Mr. Bevin joined the House it was as a Cabinet Minister, and he has proved himself qualified for that rank, though he never spent a day in Parliamentary graduation.

The Conservative Party, with no second line of political organization like the trade unions, is, for that reason alone, in greater need of a well-considered system of producing leaders.

It is, and ought to be, better endowed with talent than the Socialist Party. Although the Tories are, as yet, too new to the functions of the Opposition for their resources of leadership to be seen to advantage, the technique of Opposition will be forthcoming and will be perfected if the development of leadership is one of the reforms produced by the shock of defeat.

"Who have they got? Churchill and Eden, of course: but who else?"

## Who Else?

Every man who travels on a suburban train or a provincial tram is familiar with that question. It is only too plain that a considerable number of people, even some of those who abhor the present Government and its policy, doubt the capacity of the Conservatives to liberate the country even when the moment is propitious.

The answer to the question, "Who have they got?" is adequate, if not impressive. But to recite the names, in answer to the inquiry, is like talking on a dead telephone line. The names awaken no memories and stir no enthusiasm. One or two of the men may have been heard on the air, but they have never "stumped the country" as nearly every Socialist leader has done for years past.

You will not find their names on the boardings and street corners of industrial England nor on the barn doors of the countryside.

For five years, the subordinate leaders of the Conservative Party were obscured by the party truce. In Parliament, they shone with only a subdued light; for such was the dominance of Mr. Churchill that, even when the best of them had performed, the observer was reminded of Wooton's dismissal of the stars:

*You common people of the skies,*
*What are you when the moon shall rise?*

Later, when the party truce gave way to the General Election, most of the subordinate leaders were too much occupied, fighting for their Parliamentary lives in their own constituencies, to make themselves known to the electorate at large.

If the Conservative Party is to be the instrument of Britain's release from Socialist constriction, the question of leadership, in its broad aspect, will have to receive the earnest attention of the party's organizers.

Remember the DODO!

Based on sketch from life made in 1626

THE "Dodo" is famous for having become extinct almost as soon as it became known. This strange, clumsy ground-living bird, too fat for its little wings to lift it off the ground, was discovered about the year 1600 on the island of Mauritius. Knocked on the head by Dutch sailors and worried by the pigs they introduced, the "Dodo" was soon exterminated.

Some industries that "mushroomed" during the war are already "dead as the Dodo"—they were unfitted for survival when conditions changed. This is a fitting lesson to *all* industry. Following the battle of reconversion will come a period of fierce competition from which only the strong will survive—and the few emerge as leaders in their fields.

We are no "war baby." Sub contracting has long been part and parcel of our business. If you have crashed head-on with unexpected reconversion problems, problems of tooling up for peacetime production, we may be able to help you. If you are eager to cash in early on pent-up consumer demand, to get intrenched in distribution channels ahead of competition, some production "bottlenecks" may be broken by "passing the buck" to Thompson.

No matter how far your plans are advanced you may have much to gain —nothing to lose—by talking things over.

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## BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER

# Double Shifts Suggested to Help Vancouver's Housing Shortage

By P. W. LUCE

THERE are 1,000 houses standing unfinished in Vancouver for lack of materials. New houses and apartment blocks are starting up every day, but most of them will not be ready for occupation for months, possibly for more than a year.

Applications for building permits are being granted at the rate of up to 200 a week. Most of these are for civilian homes, not for veterans' houses.

It is estimated that 5,000 homes are being built, or contracted for, in British Columbia. The same story of delays comes from every quarter. The trouble is with the material, not with the workers. The employment situation is in pretty fair shape. Any skilled man can get work, and there is beginning to be a surplus of unskilled labor.

The term "skilled man" is subject to broad interpretations. In Kamloops, where a large number of houses are going up for veteran re-establishment, a man who knows a hammer from a saw is said to be classed as an experienced carpenter, and is paid at regular union rates.

One thousand of the homes for veterans are to be built in the municipality of Richmond, just outside Vancouver, though there is as yet no official announcement to that effect from Ottawa. Reeve Grauer and his council are critical of the scheme. They protest against this influx of population in a community which has few industries, not enough schools for present juveniles, and as heavy a tax rate as the average citizen cares to shoulder.

The Richmond project calls for the completion of the 1,000 houses in three years.

Reeve Grauer takes it for granted that Ottawa will disregard his protests.

According to C. H. Thorn, secretary of the Building Contractors' Association, the bottle-necks in supplies could be broken if manufacturers would run double shifts. Mr. Thorn points out that there are a large number of unemployed, an overwhelming demand for supplies, cash on the nail for goods delivered, and yet machinery is allowed to be idle for sixteen hours a day.

Others, particularly Government officials, are not so optimistic. They say that with double shifts and an unlimited supply of logs available, there would still be a shortage of lumber in six months' time.

A survey shows a grave shortage of lumber, due chiefly to lack of logs, a shortage of sash and door material, and practically no laths. The ceiling of laths is $7 a thousand, but the mills can make more money reducing the basic slabs to cordwood at $12 a thousand. There is no backlog. Lath machinery has been used on war work for the past five years, making "broomsticks" for the navy—a broad term which includes deck mats and rafts.

Soil pipe has been very short for two or three years. There has been a shortage of iron moulders, and automatic machinery has not been available in the west. At least 600 houses in Victoria and Vancouver remain unfinished because of the lack of soil pipe.

Electrical fittings, plumbing supplies, bricks and tiles, and patent roofing, are all in very short supply. Most of this comes from the east, a carload at a time these days.

The recent drive for old clothes for Europe has adversely affected the black felt roofing situation. This roofing is made from rags and discarded clothes, but very little of this material remained after the appeals had been answered.

### Color Bar Removed

Race discrimination has ended at the Crystal Swimming Pool. The Vancouver Parks Commissioners have fallen into line with the directors of practically every other public pool in Canada after having insisted on segregation for many years.

Hitherto the pool was open to Chinese, East Indians, Negroes, and—before the Pacific war—to Japanese only one afternoon a week. Patronage on that restricted day was always meagre because of the natural resentment of the non-whites.

There has been a mild spasmodic agitation against racial discrimination ever since the Crystal Pool was first opened. The argument was advanced that the 40 Y.M.C.A. pools across Canada were open to all, and that public swimming pools in Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal had no color bar. In effect this meant that the pools were available to negroes, these cities having no Asiatic element in their midst.

The Vancouver ban was chiefly directed at Chinese and Japanese.

### Exports to Britain

B.C. producers, manufacturers, and exporters take a gloomy view of Britain's recent announcement that imports from Canada are to be reduced to a minimum so as to conserve the financial resources of the old country. A number of big contracts, including some which have the goods almost ready for shipment, have already been cancelled. The lumber, fish, fruit, eggs, and metals industries are particularly affected, though to what extent is not yet known.

### Ambitious Road Program

An ambitious road improvement program which will cost the province an estimated $210,000,000 over many years has been approved by the Department of Public Works.

There are nine major projects in the plan, nearly all extensions or improvements rather than new work.

New links are to join sections of the Trans-Canada Highway, the Southern Provincial Highway, and the Northern Provincial Highway. The B.C. Yukon-Alaska Highway improvements are still undetermined, depending on negotiations with the United States Government. Some sections of the Cariboo Road are to be straightened and widened, and much work is to be done on the North Thompson Highway, north of Kamloops.

A wide speed highway is proposed between New Westminster and Vancouver, but there are difficulties in acquiring the necessary ground which may prove almost insuperable.

Roads in various provincial parks are to be improved, but this work is not regarded as urgent as some of the other projects.

The province hopes to get most of the needed $210,000,000 from Ottawa.

### Land Clearing in 1946

The Agricultural Department of the provincial government will operate land-clearing machinery on Vancouver Island and in the Fraser Valley in the early future, according to an announcement by William McGillivray, emergency farm labor director.

The work will be done on a fairly large scale, chiefly on farms which are close together, for economy of time in moving. The machinery will be operated by servicemen who have had experience with bulldozers and other heavy equipment.

No land will be cleared for speculative purposes. Holders of large tracts of uncleared land will appraise costs of operation with a view to adapting the methods if there appears to be a chance of private profit.

About forty years ago the province began to assist land clearing by supplying stumping powder at cost to settlers, mostly through farmers' institutes. Much acreage was cleared as a result, but even with cheap powder the cost of removing hundreds of heavy stumps from an acre of land remains prohibitive.

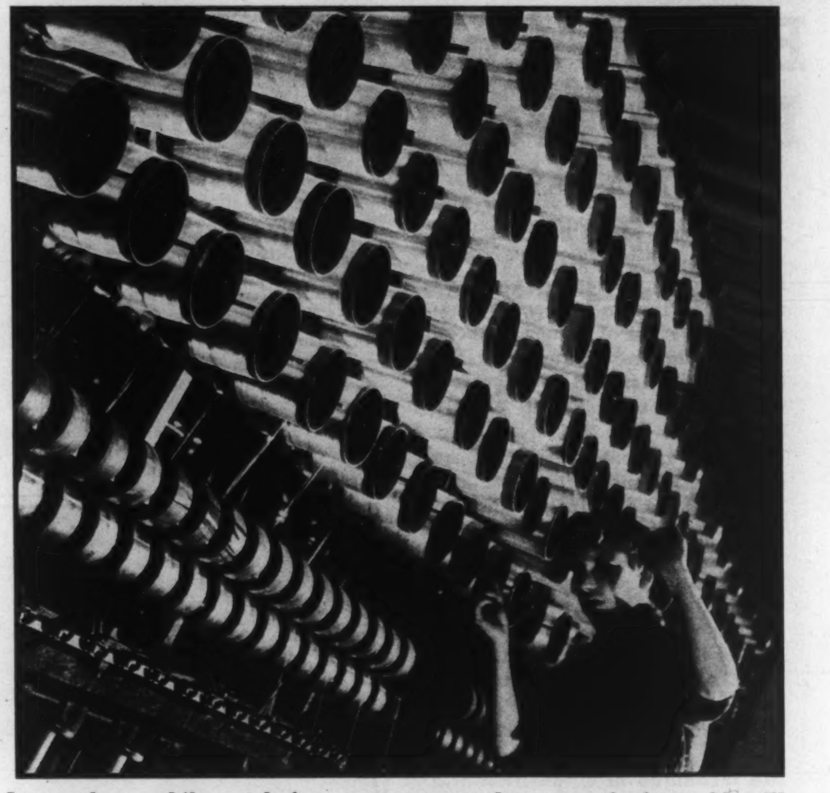
The farm labor service will continue its activities this year, but will not operate hostels. In 1945 approximately 45,000 workers were handled, but many of them were repeaters.

### A.R.P. Equipment To Be Sold

Vancouver's Air Raid Precautions equipment is being disposed of. It is a long and slow job. There are 32 posts to be stripped, and storage space has to be found for a lot of material that is unlikely to be used again.

Corporation Counsel D. E. McTaggart has ruled that everything has to be sold and the money turned over to a special fund, but no upset price is likely to be set.

Six thousand helmets and thousands of respirators are stored in a large barn at Oakalla Prison Farm. Sixteen trucks are to be sold to hospitals, the city pound, the Board of Works, and other civic departments. Two 25,000-gallon water tanks are still waiting for a buyer. Pumping installations at the Crystal Pool and the Y.M.C.A. will most likely be acquired by those institutions at bargain rates. Fire Chief Erratt is asking for the retention of hoses, nozzles, and other equipment which is now in halls, but it isn't to be had free.



**It may be a while yet before women wear dresses made from old milk bottles, but filaments of glass, each one-sixth of the thickness of a human hair, can be woven into a soft and flexible taffeta-like material.**

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## THE SCIENCE FRONT

# Atom Could Be As Devastating In Economics As In Politics

By JOHN J. O'NEILL

*New York.*

CONCEALED behind the talk about the world-wide military implications of the atomic bomb is an even more important domestic situation concerning the utilization of atomic energy which also has world-wide implications.

The problem of how atomic energy will be made available for civilian constructive uses is charged with as much explosive energy as was the bomb that dropped on Hiroshima or the larger one that dropped on Nagasaki.

The first, and perhaps all-time major, application of atomic energy will be for the production of electricity. Rightly handled, atomic energy can bring about an era of unlimited energy at a vanishingly small cost; handled in other ways, it can result in a relatively small reduction in the cost of electricity.

Certain dangers, and technical necessities, will require that atomic energy be utilized in large units, or powerhouses, in which it will eliminate coal as a fuel and produce, on a technical basis, more than 1,000,000 times as much energy as an equal weight of coal. The economic aspects of this situation are tremendous and of world-wide importance.

Public utilities have been supplying the country with electricity on a private enterprise basis. They have had some recent competition from the government in the Tennessee Valley and elsewhere. It would be natural to assume the public utilities would continue on the present basis into the atomic-energy era. Developments in Washington, however, justify no certainty that they will so continue.

The United States is continuing to manufacture the atomic-energy substance from uranium. Only a small fraction of what has been produced has been used for its ultimate military purpose. The amount produced is unknown. This is a military secret.

For purposes of discussion it can be assumed that the output of existing facilities is five pounds a day, a figure which is, undoubtedly, conservative, so conservative in fact we could estimate that at the end of a year the government would have on hand at least a ton of atomic-energy substance.

If we make the safe speculation that our statesmen will find a way to avoid the military use of the material, the government will have on hand a very substantial quantity of material which can be used much more satisfactorily for constructive purposes. In other words, for generating electricity in powerhouses.

### For Private Industry?

Will the government make the atomic-energy substance available to private industry or will it hold the material and use it to set up government-owned powerhouses? No more potent control of a country's economic, social and political structure can be imagined than government ownership of the sources of energy.

If all of the energy requirements of the United States were supplied by atomic energy, 300 tons of uranium 235 or an equal weight of plutonium would be required annually. This would necessitate a production about 300-fold greater than the assumed present output.

The transition to an atomic-energy basis will be made in small steps at first, increasing as experience is acquired. Relatively small amounts of atomic-energy substance will be needed in the beginning, but a small amount goes a long way. Twenty pounds a day, or about three and a half tons a year, would supply all the electricity consumed in New York City.

Five years ago we did not possess the knowledge for applying uranium for energy release on a large scale. The task of learning how was underwritten by the government as a war measure and from a military point of view the investment was extremely profitable.

We do not now have the knowledge for using the atomic-energy substance in generating electricity in powerhouse practice. It will cost several million dollars to acquire this knowledge. The government again can underwrite this task by setting up experimental powerhouses.

A very large amount of electric power is used in making the atomic-energy substance. These powerhouses are now on a steam and water-power basis. An atomic-energy powerhouse for producing the electricity used in making the atomic-energy substance seems a logical development in which the government would be likely to engage. The knowledge gained and the essential materials would remain, however, in government hands.

It is highly important that atomic energy be used in industry as soon as possible. A country with a five-year lead in applying atomic energy to industrial production would have a tremendous advantage in the world-wide struggle for economic supremacy.

Statesmen are undoubtedly more conscious of this situation than the military problem. Virtually all other nations start off equal in the race to apply atomic energy to industrial processes, although the United States still has a substantial lead.

If Russia and Britain make atomic energy a government monopoly, how will this affect the United States? Can individual initiative in the U.S. meet the competition of a government monopoly of atomic energy in other countries? Under this system the United States has always outproduced other countries on a man-hour or any other basis. Will any new conditions be imposed here if the system continues?

The promise of tremendous supplies of atomic energy offers the war-torn countries a quick course to overcoming the handicaps of war losses—if they can get first advantage of it or reach agreements under which no one country will get in on the ground floor and gain world-wide commercial supremacy.

Atomic energy is just as potent a weapon in the field of economics and politics as it was in the military field.


THE FIRST TIME WE SAW PARIS...

NINETY years ago everyone was talking about the great Paris Exposition which attracted hundreds of exhibits and thousands of visitors from all parts of the world.

Canada was represented at this brilliant Exposition — and it is interesting to note that the parent company of Dominion Rubber won a Diploma (reproduced above) for "variety and excellence of workmanship" in rubber footwear.

This diploma, dated Paris, November 15, 1855 and signed by Napoleon Bonaparte III, symbolizes the leadership which has made Dominion Rubber the largest rubber company in Canada.

With the wealth of experience and skill gained in more than 90 years, Dominion Rubber has constantly developed new and finer rubber footwear for every need.

Today, this dependable footwear is identified by such well-known names as *"Dominion Royal"—"Blue Bar"—"Fleet Foot"—"Kedettes"—"Gaytees" and "Dominion Kiks."*

★ A far cry from the rubber footwear of 1855 is this Dominion "Militaire" overshoe—the latest word in smart style and luxurious comfort. All Dominion Rubber footwear is made to the highest standards of fashion and quality.

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A GOOD NAME TO REMEMBER

## THE WEEK IN RADIO

# Charges of Unoriginality In Our Radio Shows Are Here Denied

**By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN**

ONE of the more prominent people in Canadian radio, a young man who has produced, written and acted in some of the best broadcasts of the past two or three years, commented last week that radio programming in Canada today is at one of its lowest points.

He said that "initiative, enterprise, imagination and good production are missing from current broadcasts." He charged that those who are broadcasting programs are in a rut and are afraid to try a new formula lest it should fail. Commercially-sponsored shows are in the hands of advertising agency men who either repeat patterns of broadcasting that are known to have been successful, or they call in an orchestra leader and place the production of the show in his hands, he said.

What this country needs right now, this young critic said, are half a dozen fresh, new producers who aren't afraid to try new patterns, who don't care what the sponsor thinks, and are willing to give listeners something new and intelligently entertaining.

Without much difficulty I could agree with his views. But I would have to state that there are certain exceptions. Listening to a recent Tuesday night concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra when Sir Ernest MacMillan took his listeners into his confidence and told them what the orchestra was trying to do, I couldn't help but think how wonderful a treat this must be for the thousands of Canadian who live far from the big cities and who have never seen a symphony orchestra in their lives.

### Many Good Programs

You could name other programs that contradict what the critical young man has said. The Friday night "Pop" Concert of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, giving opportunity for young and inexperienced artists to make their debut with a great orchestra, is a step forward. John Fisher's stories on Canadian life, making real the history and every-day drama of unknown cities and towns, are a fine contribution to radio. Sunday noons you might have heard one or more of the "Canadian Party" series, designed primarily for the Canadian troops overseas but broadcast over the Canadian network so that we at home might hear it, too. I have heard three of them now, from Vancouver, Toronto and Montreal. Nothing is produced on the American networks any finer than this series.

Monday night's "Electric Hour", when Paul Scherman's 40-piece orchestra plays . . . Sunday night's "Music for Canadians", featuring Samuel Hersenhoren's 40 - piece orchestra . . . Montreal's "Stardust Serenade", featuring Fred Hill's singing . . . Friday night's "Ontario Panorama" . . . Rex Battle's piano-playing twice a week on CFRB . . . "The Jolly Miller Show" . . . "Canadian Cavalcade" . . . other programs from Halifax, Vancouver, Winnipeg, and Montreal . . . we needn't be ashamed of these productions. These are good broadcasts.

What needs to be done is to bring scores of other programs up to the level of these.

The C.B.C. has had a shuffle in program personnel with this in mind. They'd like to have something to say about the quality of sponsored shows, too. This won't be easy. After all, the sponsor pays the bill.

### Canada's Radio Writers

It is heartening to note an increasing appreciation of those men and women who write for Canadian radio. Time was when the writer was considered least of all. Orchestra conductor, arranger, producer, soloist and even the sound effects man received as much or more as the poor soul who merely thought up the idea for the program and put it into words. Writers who batted out half hour radio plays received $10. to $50. for their efforts. The C.B.C. had a maximum of $50. for plays at one time. Now it is their minimum, and writers receive as high as $150. for a good play. An even hundred is more often the price paid.

Murray Tate, of Toronto, has written seventy radio scripts of five to ten minutes each, and has received $35. each for them, which is good pay. Morley Callaghan's claim that writers can make more money from publications than from radio doesn't hold any more. A Toronto man received a cheque for $500. last week for a radio play he had sold to an advertising agency for the Helen Hayes broadcast.

The Saturday Evening Post pays $1,000. for a good story, and some other publications pay $250., but in Canada $150. is considered a good fee for a magazine feature. More often the writers get $80. for a job that may take more than a week to do.

That brings me to the news that Canadian radio writers are thinking about an organization to protect their rights and raise their standards of work and fees. Lister Sinclair, Len Peterson and Alan King have been working out some of the preliminary negotiations. A group of some twenty radio writers met in Toronto two weeks ago for discussion. Nothing definite was decided other than to appoint a committee to continue studies. The writers aren't sure whether or not they should throw in their lot with the Canadian Radio Artists Association. Some of them favored linking with the Musicians Union, which is, of course, a strong body linked with Mr. James Petrillo's organization in United States. Others thought that they should stay away from unions and merely organize a "guild" for mutual help.

When I called Alan King to ask for a statement from the group, he shied away from publicity and said that no official statement would be forthcoming for some weeks.

### "Spot" Announcements

Now there is space for quick "spot" announcements: out of 50 people registered in the newly-formed Canadian Academy of Radio Arts in Toronto, 40 want to be actors . . . Gerald Noxon, who lives at Niagara-on-the-lake, wrote a satire on pocket-size digest magazines and had it broadcast on "Stage '46" and there has been considerable comment about it . . . more and more radio artists are turning to the device of making electrical transcriptions rather than face the ordeal of regular appearances in person at the studio . . . next meeting of the Board of Governors of the C.B.C. is to be held in Vancouver Jan. 27 to 29.

Andy McDermott, former public relations officer for the R.C.A.F., confirms what has already been written here, that British television is several jumps ahead of television in United States . . . McDermott tells me that there are five million homes in the United Kingdom using "wired radio", at $2. a month . . . actually this consists of a loud-speaker in your home, with two choices of program, the B.B.C. and the C.B.C. short-wave service. It was necessary in war-time because new radios couldn't be bought.

Schools, clubs, music groups and colleges will have the opportunity to select what six operas they would like the Metropolitan Opera to broadcast next season . . . Johnny Desmond, singing favorite of the American troops overseas, will star in a new show opening Jan. 22 on N.B.C. . . . "Holiday and Company", a show built around an old-time vaudeville family, makes its debut on the air Feb. 1, over C.B.C. . . . Paul Whiteman and a singer named Eugenie Baird, who starred with Bing Crosby, are opening a new show Jan. 21 on A.B.C.

"Romeo and Juliet" is to be broadcast by the "Met." on Jan. 26, over A.B.C. . . . and on the same day Sir Adrian Boult is to conduct the Boston Symphony on the air.

**Anna Kaskas, brilliant star of the Metropolitan Opera Company, coming as guest soloist with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra on February 19.**


FACTS FROM THE 59th Annual Report

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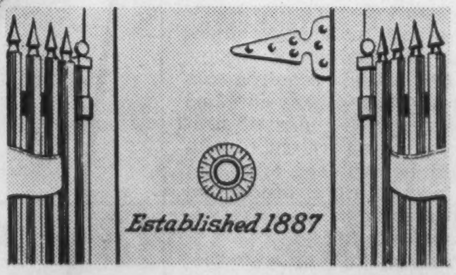


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## THE LONDON LETTER

# Coal Trade Nationalization Will Require Right Men to Work It

**By P. O'D.**

NATIONALIZATION is either a banner or a red rag, according to the political standpoint of the onlooker. It is, therefore, not surprising to find that the Government's new Coal Bill is being hailed by some as a monumental achievement in social and industrial progress, and by others is regarded as a fatal plunge over the edge of the Gadarene cliff. They can't both be right, but there is at least a little agreement between these very divergent points of view.

That something had to be done about the coal industry has been obvious for a good many years. It could not be allowed to go on indefinitely the problem child of British industry. Strikes, unemployment, falling output, flight from the pits, general bitterness between men and management—in various alternations this has been the history of the coal industry ever since the 1914-18 war, to go back no further. No mere tinkering would meet this case.

Whether or not complete nationalization is the clear and adequate answer to the problem, there seems to be little doubt that some form of national control was called for. It is hard to see how in any other way all those rival colliery companies—most of them comparatively small—could be welded into the large units required for the efficiency and progress of the industry. As a great coal authority said more than twenty years ago, "the coal resources of this country are being administered, not like a great estate, but like a series of allotment gardens." And there is no bright future in that.

The new Coal Bill makes clear that the Government is taking over the industry in its entirety, that it will be administered by a National Coal Board, which will professedly run it on strict business lines—subject to "directions of a general character" from the Ministry—and that there will be compensation for private owners. Beyond that the Bill does not say very much.

Methods and policies are being left till later. Though this is causing a good deal of apprehension to many people, it is not easy to see how it could be avoided at this stage.

The success or failure of the scheme will depend, in the long run, on the men who work it—on their judgment, experience, and decision. It will also depend on how free a hand they are given to make decisions. Until we know who these men are, and until we see them at work and the results they get, neither optimism nor pessimism seems really justified. We simply are not in a position to say—though few people will let that deter them.

### Disposal of War Supplies

Radio sets are among the things that just now are hard and expensive to come by. It is, therefore, a bit of a shock to hear of radio sets by the thousand being chucked down a disused pit-shaft in a mine in Staffordshire. People reading about it have not unnaturally formed angry suspicions about plots to keep up prices and about the sinister operations of rings and financial skullduggers.

Such a story might easily be built up into a first-class scandal, but the official explanation followed fast on its heels. The radio sets were surplus military equipment of no use to civilians, the cost of salvaging useful parts would be more than the parts are worth, the sets were occupying space that was wanted for other purposes.

The disposal of surplus war equipment is always a big problem; and the bigger the war, the bigger the problem. In the case of those supplies that are of no further use, the solution is simple. You destroy them. But not all war supplies are of that sort. Many, in fact, are very useful and saleable commodities, for which the public is eagerly waiting.

After the 1914-18 war great blocks of military stores of all sorts were sold by auction. It was a quick and easy way of doing it, but the Government got a good deal less than it should have got—less by many millions—and large areas of the market were swamped. This time the plan is to release them more slowly and with a more careful regard to market conditions. It will call for nice judgement.

Many of these supplies are perishable. Moths nibble and rust corrodes. And the public is impatient. There are many things for which people are waiting, in the hope that they will be plentiful and cheap. And the man who wants them is not likely to be very much appeased by explanations about economic conditions. Somebody is going to have a very unpopular job.

### Rebuilding Company Halls

Dick Whittington, Lord Mayor of London, may be to most people a figure of legend and romance—but not to the members of the Mercers' Company. To them he is merely a fellow member, an ancient member, it is true, but what are a few centuries to the Mercers? They were incorporated in 1393. And they are not the oldest of the City Companies, though the richest. The Goldsmiths and Skinners were both incorporated in 1327, and the Fishmongers in 1364. The history of these Companies goes back almost to the Norman Conquest.

If it's age you want, they certainly have it. They also have beautiful old halls, filled with gorgeous wood-work and historic plate and superb paintings—or had, until the Nazis bombed most of them out of existence. A recent survey shows that of the 36 Company halls in the City, no fewer than 20 have been destroyed.

In most cases the paintings and the plate survive, having been removed to places of safety in good time, but the halls are gone. They will be rebuilt, of course—not for the first time. Most of them had to be rebuilt after the great Fire of London. The mediaeval guilds have lost their special functions, but they are still rich and powerful associations. And when you have traditions that go back to the Plantagenets, you don't let a Nazi bomb put an end to them.

### Early Theatre-Goers

Recently in a chat with a London theatrical critic I said that I supposed the theatres would soon be going back to the old hours for evening performances. He did not agree. He said that, though the theatres had adopted the 6.30 opening reluctantly enough, they had found it good business.

Thousands of people living in the suburbs, who hardly ever managed to go to the theatre in the evening — little time to get home and eat and change, and a dreadful rush to catch the last 'buses or Underground home again—now could do it quite easily. They had a snack somewhere after their work, went to the show in their ordinary clothes, and had plenty of time to get home comfortably. This, he thought, was one of the chief reasons the theatres were so packed.

He seems to have sized up the position very accurately. At the Whitehall Theatre, a really good comedy, "Fit for Heroes," with Irene Vanbrugh in the cast, has had to come off after a very short run. The reason is that the curtain went up at 8.15 each evening—the first play in London to do it—and that the public is not yet ready for it.

People may not altogether like the idea of plays starting just after teatime, but there is a lot in its favor — certainly while present conditions of transport continue—and it is likely to be the rule for a long time yet.

Artur Rubinstein, famous pianist, appearing with the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Massey Hall, February 5.


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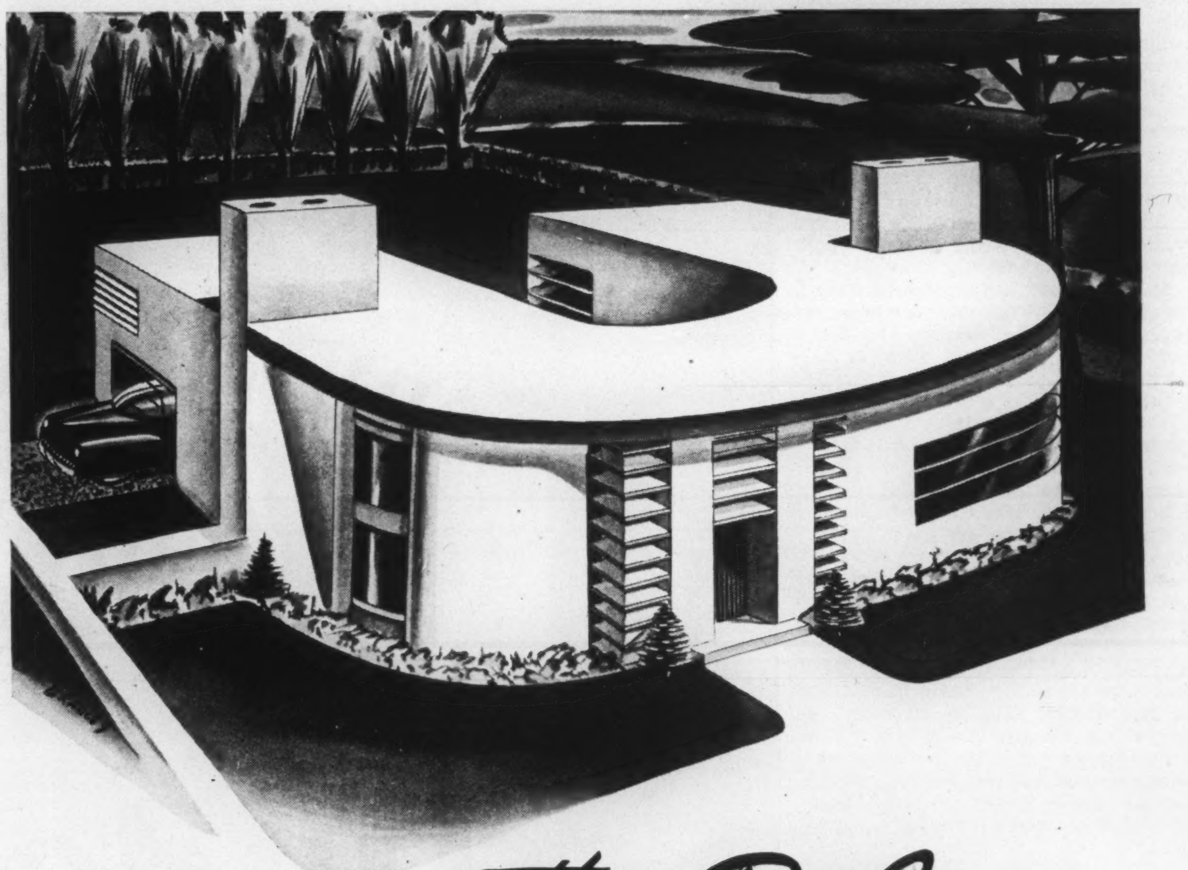

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# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

## The Surging Energy of Ireland; Its Folly And Frustration

DRUMS UNDER THE WINDOWS, by Sean O'Casey. (Macmillans, $5.00.)

HERE is the third volume of an autobiography unique in English. The author is still in the reek of poverty, even when he gets a job as a pick-and-shovel man. But the labor builds up his muscles until he can lift and hold for ten seconds a three-hundred pound anvil, and so he is able to withstand the long day's toil and to spend his evenings with the Gaelic League learning the language, or with borrowed books of history and poetry.

All this time he is seeing and raging over the futilities of Irish nationalism, the blunders of Church and state, the grim contrasts between the rich and the poor. He sees his brother die, he saves his sister from a lunatic husband, only to see her waste away. And his anger mounts higher and higher.

Still the book is not about himself, but about the chronic madness of everything. And his pity and scorn pour out of him in a fury of eloquence. No other writer can write a sentence of 350 words and keep it alive and kicking to the very end. No other can juggle words so cunningly until they make continual music, even when the feeling behind them is a fierce irony. His story of the wild excitement of modesty over Synge's use of the word "shift" in a play is a masterpiece of laughing contempt and furious indignation. And his pictures of this-or-that eminence, or low-born scut are finished to the last brush-stroke. He uses dialect derisively, he twists his Latin quotations to absurdities. He is extreme in everything, even in his praise, which is infrequent. And if he feels like being coarse, coarse he is. But a man of genius, nevertheless; a literary volcano; which "makes a lovely light."

### What U.N.O. Means

UNITED NATIONS PRIMER, by Sigrid Arne. (Oxford, $1.50)

WHAT was actually done at the fifteen international conferences which came to a climax at San Francisco is here explained in language "understanded of the common people." The author, expert in unravelling complicated news despatches for the Associated Press, has even unravelled the Bretton Woods agreement differentiating between the International Fund and the International Bank so clearly that even a book reviewer can understand them —almost.

Seriously, the book is most valuable, not only for reference, but for straight reading.

### Mild Verse

WHEN I TURN HOME. Poems by Dorothy Howard. (Ryerson chapbook, 50c.)

A SLIM collection—eight poems in all—marked by grace in utterance rather than by depth of thought.

### Captains Afloat

SEVEN SAILORS, by Commander Kenneth Edwards. (Collins, $4.00)

A GALLERY of literary portraits describing notable figures in the Royal Navy. Admiral Sir Bertram Ramsay of the Dover command was the organizer and driving force of the evacuation from Dunkirk, the naval brain behind the landing in North Africa, and his death in an airship crash was a major loss to the Allies.

Captain William Gladstone Agnew was in command of the cruiser **Aurora** which did exploits in the Mediterranean until she was torn ragged by air attacks and got back to Alexandria a wreck.

Sir Bruce Fraser was commander of the Home Fleet, his flagship the **Duke of York**, and directed the attack which destroyed the **Scharnhorst** and penned the helpless **Tirpitz** in a Norwegian fjord. At the end of the war he was a Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Robert St. Vincent Sherbrook, V.C., displayed fighting genius and personal gallantry in the Battles of Narvik. Vice Admiral Sir Edward Neville Syfret is a South African who commanded the fleet protecting the Allied landings in North Africa, and Rear-Admiral Thomas Hope Troubridge made a shining record.

To Canadians the most vital and interesting of these biographical sketches is that of Rear-Admiral Leonard Warren Murray of the Canadian Navy. He was one of the first graduates of our Naval College at a time when political controversy had made our navy a lame duck, if not a dead one. When many young officers had left the service in disgust he sought and obtained duty in the Royal Navy. Having served in responsible positions on the **Queen Elizabeth** and the **Tiger** he was a valuable asset to us when war came.

In 1940 he was Commodore on the **Assiniboine**. Later he was appointed to administer Canadian ships working with the Royal Navy, his headquarters being in London. At the recommendation of Sir Dudley Pound the Canadian Government appointed Murray to the command of the new base in Newfoundland. In 1943 he became a Rear Admiral and commander-in-chief of the North-west Atlantic.

A stimulating and informing book.

### Sketching Up North

AN ARTIST SEES ALASKA, by Henry Varnum Poor. (Macmillans, $4.50.)

ONE of the most eminent of American artists, celebrated as a muralist, was eased into the Army as an artist-correspondent and given a wandering commission to Alaska. This is the record of his trip north through the Behring strait into the Arctic Ocean as far as the village of Wainwright, near Port Barrow. On the way he saw all the American army stations, including the air-post where American bombers were transferred to Russian flying men, and made innumerable sketches in a stark economy of line which still have a strange and satisfying atmosphere.

In his introduction he writes: "I only try to give a record of the sights and the doings of my trip and a few thoughts that those sights bring on me. If I could have left out all information gained at second-hand I think it would have been a better book, but, at that, I don't think the reader will find himself overburdened with information." Doubtless he is right, for the text is merely a supplement to the fascinating sketches.

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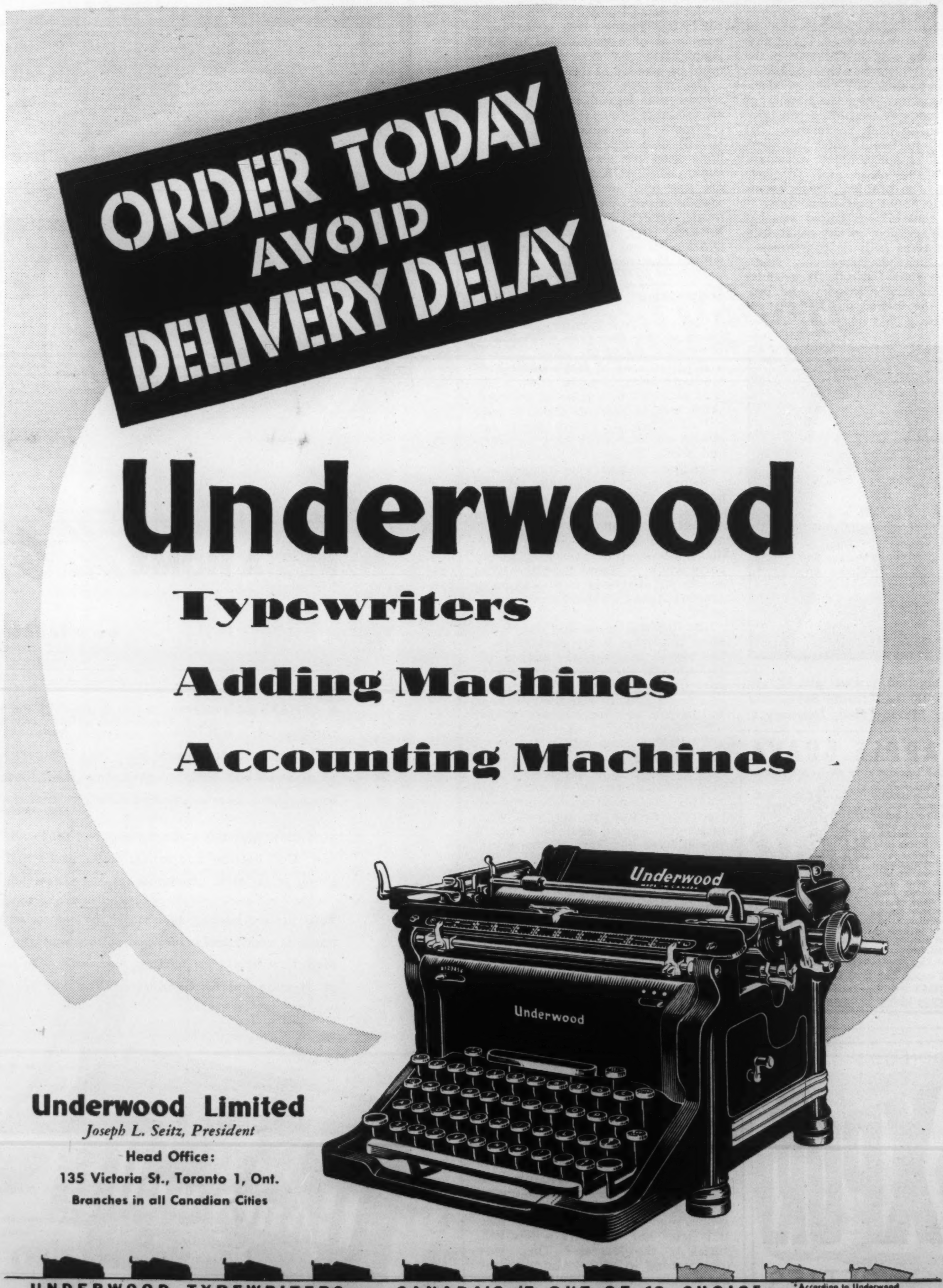

# THE BOOKSHELF

## Pilgrim Fathers And Plymouth Under Realistic Scrutiny

SAINTS AND STRANGERS, by George F. Willison. (Reynal & Hitchcock, N.Y., $4.75, U.S.)

TRADITION about notable men and actions of some centuries ago gathers barnacles of untruth; beautiful, perhaps, in themselves, often dramatic, or gently sentimental, but tending to obscure the body of fact. The author of this book scrapes off quite a few as he considers the Pilgrim Fathers who landed in 1620, not at Plymouth Rock but somewhere else. He does not find them a colony of pale and mystical saints, but a body of common people of common passions driven by the will to be pushed around no longer by their "betters" either in Church or State. They had the temper of revolutionists, and vastly more courage than most. Besides, not all of them were "saints." Forty-one of those on the *Mayflower* might be called religionists. Forty-five were strangers or hired hands.

The author leans hard on the contemporary account of William Bradford and on letters of the period and smiles sedately at the "celebration" pother whipped up from time to time by public persons and devotees of genealogy. It's a good story, tracing persecution by archbishops and magistrates from Tudor times onward, until in desperation the nonconformists escaped to Amsterdam and Leyden and long-drawn out poverty; following the tortuous thread of events which brought the refugees to New England and explaining the society they set up.

In these days when so many people balk at admitting refugees to Canada it is salutary to consider that perhaps they might bring ideas, view-points and cold courage which are needed in this country.

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### High Color

THE FABULOUS FRONTIER, Twelve New Mexico Items, by William Keleher. (Rydal Press, Santa Fe, N.M. $3.00 U.S. funds.)

BATTLE, murder and sudden death have a large place in this lively record of the men who dreamed and talked, herded cattle and fought in Lincoln County and its neighborhood "many long years ago." The author is a newspaper man with a hunger for "true facts" rather than for highly colored fables. So he buttresses his statements with adequate authorities and tells a plain tale which certainly has color enough.

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### Variety Trio

By W. S. MILNE

RADIO DRAMA IN ACTION, edited by Erik Barnouw. (Farrar and Rinehart; $3.75)

SO NEAR IS GRANDEUR, by Leslie Gordon Barnard. (Macmillan. $3.00)

WONDERFUL NEIGHBOR, by Homer Croy. (Musson. $3.00).

HERE is assembled for the first time in print twenty-five scripts by twenty-five of the leading writers for the radio in the United States. They represent radio as an educational and informative force, not the radio of the soap operas and horror stories and variety programs. Characteristically, nearly all the scripts were written for non-commercial broadcasts; advertisers can't afford to appeal only to the intelligent. There is much admirable writing in this book, which demonstrates the potentialities of radio drama both as a distinct art form and as a force moulding public opinion. Especially notable is W. N. Robson's "Open Letter on Race Hatred," and Pearl Buck's account of the building of an airfield by Chinese peasants. Other outstanding contributions are made by Orson Welles, Stephen Vincent Benét, Norman Corwin, Langston Hughes, and Arch Oboler. As a matter of fact, all the scripts are of a very high level of excellence. The book should appeal both to the intelligent reader and to those specially interested in the writing or producing of radio drama. Schools whose public address system is more up-to-date than their auditorium stage facilities might well use such scripts as these to foster interest in the living word.

Leslie Gordon Barnard's collection of short stories, "So Near is Grandeur," is a double pleasure to read, first, because the stories are worth reading, and secondly because it is so beautifully designed, printed, and bound. The Ronalds company, of Montreal, should share the praises with the author and publisher. Mr. Barnard is one of the few Canadians resident in Canada who earns his living by his pen. He is a skilled craftsman, with a sure sense of his effects. His stories, although realistically modern, are neither shocking nor hopeless; indeed, one characteristic that they all have in common is an expression of the author's awareness of spiritual values. All the twenty-two stories are well done. Most of them have already appeared in leading Canadian, English and American magazines. This is probably the best collection of stories by one author that has yet appeared in Canada.

I can't quite make up my mind about Homer Croy's "Wonderful Neighbor." It purports to be a book of reminiscences of the author's boyhood on a Missouri farm, with a special tribute to his "wonderful neighbor," Newt Kennedy, whose character gives unity to the sketches of which the book is made up. It makes pleasant enough reading, for the most part, with something of the same charm that was found in "The Family on the Hill," but every once in a while, one seems able to detect a spurious note of rural whimsy, a synthetic homespun philosophy that is not quite convincing. It is just too, too rural. Perhaps Mr. Croy has been too long in Hollywood, writing for the movies.

• •

### THE NEW PHYSICS

"One very profound philosopher, who began as a mathematician, came to envisage a piece of iron as 'a melodic continuity.'"

—Henri Bergson in "The Creative Mind."

## MUSICAL EVENTS

# Work of Three Canadian Pianists Is Week's Best Musical News

By JOHN H. YOCOM

WITHIN a week, Eaton's Auditorium, Toronto, has been the setting for three piano recitals by young Canadians—Phyllis Knight in an all-request program; George Haddad, brilliant lad from Saskatchewan, who played "Rhapsody in Blue" at a May Proms last year; and Clifford Poole, recently discharged from the R.C.A.F. in which he became a by-word for lively entertainment. The week's verdict: recognition for three artists who are adding to the musical stature of Canada.

Toronto-born Miss Knight is far, far beyond that stage in which one says, "The young pianist gives promise." Her technique, notably in precision and speed, is fulfilling the promise it made when she first appeared as a twelve-year-old. Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 27, No. 2, the Liszt Concert Etude in D flat, Hungarian Rhapsody No. 11, and the Bach-Taussig were brimfull of talent. Furthermore, attractive Miss Knight has a good degree of the feeling requisite for playing poetic Chopin. So controlled is her touch it can produce tones as sonorous as an organ's or as delicate as those of a violin.

George Haddad's recital was restricted alphabetically—the 3 B's and a D for Debussy. In the works of the latter, which comprised six of the nine numbers after intermission, he was best. Flexible control of his wrists and fingers and a sense for phrasing and voicing the tenuous fibres of melody Mr. Haddad has in good measure when playing Debussy. Best examples: the limpid "Les Sons et Les Parfums", the rousing 'Le Vent d'Ouest," the melodious "La Fille aux Cheveux de Lin."

The three Bs were competently handled. With clean-cut, speedy runs and controlled contrapuntal development of the maze of themes in Bach's Chromatic Fantasy, Haddad's technique was amazing—and academic. The difficult Beethoven Sonata, Op. 101, lacked warmth in the Adagio but had power and speed in the Allegretto, Vivace and Allegro. Brahms' Sixteen Waltzes were delightful.

Canadian composer Barbara Pentland's Four Studies in Line (Graph, Circle, Straight Line, Zig Zag) were geometry transferred to music, something like non-objective art. Though no fault of Haddad's, the result was still geometry and not music except as technical exercises, both in composition and performance.

In Granados' "Maiden and the Nightingale", a heady David Rose-Chopin mixture, Haddad played the charming stylings better than he did the real Chopin in his encores. Suggestion: try a little more Chopin in future programs, less Debussy.

Third young pianist of the week was Clifford Poole, just out of the Air Force where a talent, which many have recognized for a long time, seems to have further matured. Clifford Poole is in the fortunate position of being able to play Beethoven convincingly on most counts, as his interpretation of Sonata, Op. 31, No. 2, revealed the other night. His technique has sureness and power; his thematic sense and his understanding of classical development bespeak a good mind. But the young man showed equal craftsmanship with the four Rachmaninoff Preludes, the three Etudes and Fantasy in F minor of Chopin, Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsody No. 11 and the Bach-Busoni Chaconne. Only in the Brahms group did the ex-airman miss flying at his otherwise high level. But still no one could argue about his technique. Which brings us back to Beethoven, and that he can play, and therein his future is assured.

### Pater of Pops Conducts

This writer regrets that he cannot report enthusiastically upon the Pop concert last week. Well-groomed guest conductor Arthur Fiedler, director and originator of the famous Boston Pops orchestra, had the handicap of a program of light numbers. No one was particularly frothy but in the aggregate they made a weak show. Unfortunately for radio listeners, the broadcast half of the program was the weaker. We have nothing against the March from "Tannhauser", the von Weber Overture to "Oberon", the Toccata by 17th Century Frescobaldi which Hans Kindler arranged (thematically a classical development of "Irish Washerwoman"), and the Britten "Soirées Musicales" suite after some Rossini piano pieces. However, with the exception of the Oberon overture, from the group one got a total sensation of bouncing rhythm, which in spots was even jerky.

Guest artist Bernard Weiser, pianist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is a slick young man who can handle a piano after the fashion of Oscar Levant. But he seems too often to be pulling your leg.

In playing Morton Gould's "American Concertette" for piano and orchestra, he teased with a number that might have been written for him expressly. In the first movement, "With Vigor and Drive", he played Chicago jazz and discordant boogie almost as if he had discovered in it an inner soul of inspiration, which for the life of me I couldn't detect. Was Bernard kidding? That old Gershwin theme "Wintergreen for President" from "Of Thee I Sing" was embedded in it somewhere, and the pianist with smooth technical facility played around with it. Reminiscent of old New Orleans style jazz was the Gavotte. The Blues movement, a dreamy swish-rhythm in "My Mother Done Told Me" vein, seemed right out of a Memphis black-and-tan bistro. The fourth, entitled "Very Fast", was almost an elaboration on a "Bugle Call Rag" theme plus "In the Mood".

He played Granados' "Maiden and the Nightingale" ably but not as well as George Haddad did last week. Self-confidence over his indisputable technique seemed to be robbing his interpretation of the requisite delicacy of feeling. But the concert arrangement of "Blue Danube" Mr. Weiser played magnificently. Giving the old war-horse a revitalizing workout, he transformed it into a Derby Day winner.

The balance of the program, under Mr. Fiedler's incisive and sympathetic baton, consisted of the Finale from Tschaikovsky's Fourth Symphony, a non-Viennese rendition of Strauss' "Roses from the South", Rodgers' "Surrey with the Fringe on Top" from "Oklahoma" arranged with pizzicatos and horsy sound-effects by Gould, and Edouard Strauss' "Fast Track" with Mr. Fiedler and the orchestra in a photographic finish.

Last number was an orchestral version of Chopin's "Polonaise in A flat", which started the audience buzzing for a moment for it thought the musicians were going to play "Till the End of Time". The whole show impressed me as a Pop concert trying to be gay and sophisticated with something less than complete success.

### Musically Mature Students

Better than the Pop was the third concert (two performances) in the T.S.O.'s series for secondary school students. Sir Ernest MacMillan conducted and Evelyn Gould assisted as guest artist.

The major work, the Beethoven Fifth, was excellently performed and well received, but the young people found the modern rhythms and harmonies of Gershwin's "American in Paris" very definitely to their liking. Until about a year ago, in that piece was the only place where one could still hear Paris' taxi-cabs.

Three minor works, Rimsky-Korsakov's "Doubinska", Moussorgsky's "Night on Bare Mountain," and Coleridge-Taylor's setting of "Sometimes I Feel Like a Motherless Child" completed the program by the Orchestra.

As the late Hector Charlesworth noted a few weeks ago, Evelyn Gould is one of the best young singers that Toronto has produced for a long while. Her rendition of "Solveig's Song" was especially beautiful. The operatic arias, "Caro Nome" from Rigoletto and "Ouvre Ton Coeur" from Carmen, were slightly overpowered by the orchestra once or twice, but Miss Gould's singing has a finish that many an opera star might envy. Popper's "Gavotte" was her final number.

One is impressed more at each succeeding concert with the earnest and critical attention given by Toronto's musically mature teen-agers. There is definitely no playing-down to the audience. On the contrary, it is quite evident that the orchestra is on its mettle to give its best performance.

### Staccato Notes

¶ In the January issue of *Mayfair* Graham McInnes discusses the late George Gershwin's peculiar abilities, decides Hollywood's verdict that he was a genius is too generous, believes the term talent is enough to account for the Rhapsody, the Concerto in F, and "American in Paris."

¶ News despatch from Berlin says that no Wagner will be given during this winter's opera series. Bomb-happy Germans will hear mostly Italian music. This recalls Hector Charlesworth's comment on what sort of music Germans in the process of being reeducated should hear (SATURDAY NIGHT, August 4, 1945). Fabien Sevitsky, conductor of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra, first had said that Wagner should be denied them. Mr. Charlesworth disagreed with him, believed such a restriction would be Fascist-like and that Wagner is really not so blood-and-thunderish after all.

¶ Listeners throughout Canada to the Pop Concert's broadcast over the C.B.C. every Friday night, 8 p.m., EST, should send in their requests now for the program of Feb. 22. That night the orchestra will play listeners' favorites exclusively. Address requests to Pop Concerts, Massey Hall, Toronto, or the radio station through which you hear the program, but hurry!

### Two-Piano Team Coming

The internationally recognized Eby-Bedford two-piano team appears at Eaton Auditorium on Saturday evening, January 26. Miss Evelyn Eby and Mr. Reginald Bedford, both natives of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, were first acclaimed in Western Canada as duo-pianists of merit, and Eastern Canadian and American audiences have added their approval of that acclaim.

Miss Eby at 13 received the Associate Toronto Conservatory of Music Diploma and within the next two years won scholarships from the eminent Chicago teacher, Jeannette Durno, and Josef Lhevine, celebrated concert pianist and pedagogue.

Mr. Bedford at 17 won scholarships under Percy Grainger and the Fontainebleau School.

### "Remembrance Night"

The voice of Eleanor Roosevelt by transcription, Alex Templeton playing his famous piano studies, and Sir Ernest MacMillan conducting both the Toronto Symphony Orchestra and Mendelssohn Choir in a special program will all be heard at the Toronto Gyro Club's "Remembrance Night" at Maple Leaf Gardens, January 29. Proceeds of the event will go to establish and maintain a library at Sunnybrook Military Hospital for the next twenty-five years. Tickets are on sale at M. L. Gardens.

Toronto Gyro hopes that "Remembrance Night" wil achieve the dual purpose of firmly establishing the Sunnybrook library fund and of spreading the ideal of continued work for tolerance and brotherhood among men.

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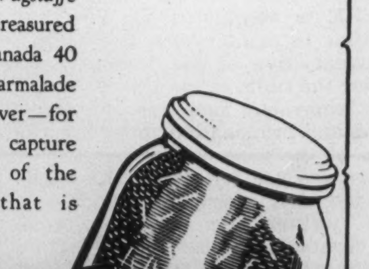


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## FILM AND THEATRE

# "Madonna Of The Seven Moons" Splits Another Personality

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

MOVIE authors and directors appear to have become hopeless addicts of the amnesia theme in recent years—"How about splitting a personality?" they probably suggest, whenever two of them get together. The latest study in this particular form of psychoneurosis is "Madonna of the Seven Moons" which comes this time from the British studios.

"Madonna of the Seven Moons" is said to be based on an actual amnesia case which an English author turned into fiction form. Rather oddly, I read the same story some years ago in a French novel entitled "La Belle de la Nuit;" and though the settings are different the characters and situations are almost exactly the same. The French version was a good deal more explicit than a British novel could afford to be, especially when transferred to the screen, but the resemblance was unmistakable. Maybe it was just a coincidence; or maybe the same unfortunate lady was used as source-material by both authors.

The story is about a beautiful woman (Phyllis Calvert) whose psyche is hopelessly divided at the time of her marriage, as a result of a criminal assault in childhood. Part of the time she is the decorous and pious wife of a well-to-do Italian, and the rest of it she is the wild mistress of a notorious gypsy (Stewart Grainger). When the film opens she is in her model wife phase, but half-way through she abandons her husband, her Botticelli wardrobe and her pretty daughter (Patricia Roc) and reverts to the spangles and enjoyments of gypsy life. The film ends with an operatic flurry of stabbing and a rather over-pictorialized deathbed sequence.

Apparently the British studios have set out to match Hollywood, production for production. "Madonna of the Seven Moons" is a very elegant and elaborate affair and its feminine stars have been given the wardrobe and the camera treatment that beauty deserves, but doesn't always get, at the hands of English producers. The story itself is rather heavily romantic and a lot of wild melodrama has been written into the final sequences. Unfortunately nothing could have been less suggestive of wild gypsy abandon than the performance of both Phyllis Calvert and Stewart Grainger. The habit of unshakeable composure which English stars seem to acquire so easily can't be shaken off readily when the situation demands, as it does here, a good rousing hamming-up.

On the whole the gypsy episode is more likely to appeal to English than to American audiences. If a Hollywood producer had been making "Madonna of the Seven Moons" he would probably have presented his heroine in her more dangerous phase as a fascinating and ruthless operator in a high-class clip-joint.

### Hieroglyphic Lady

The beautiful and ruthless operator turns up in "Johnny Angel" in the person of Claire Trevor, and couldn't be in better hands. Miss Trevor hasn't had a sympathetic role in years, simply because she is so good at depicting glittering and vicious types that she has become a sort of screen hieroglyphic, meaning a high-class female tramp. When she growls in "Johnny Angel" to George Raft, "There are two things I've never had enough of — money and you," you know if you are a reasonable screen literate just how far she is willing to go for the money (murder) and for Johnny (all the way) and what the payoff will be for her in the final sequence.

In addition to Claire Trevor and George Raft "Johnny Angel" presents Signe Hasso and Hoagy Carmichael. George Raft is just about the same as he has been for the past dozen years, so there's not much to be said about him, if indeed there ever was. Signe Hasso wanders about in a raincoat and beret looking alternately beautiful and remarkably plain. Hoagy Carmichael who can produce an effect of complete recumbency, when he is standing leaning against a wall, drifts through the picture looking more dead than alive.

• •

# "Life With Father" Has Toronto Props

By JOHN PAUL

STRIKING truck drivers in St. Louis all but prevented the appearance of "Life With Father" in Toronto this week. The period properties, sceneries and costumes were stranded in the American Theatre there. But Manager Ernest Rawley of the Royal Alexandra Theatre told the company to come on. He and his associates would take care of the props. And late Monday morning the last piece was found to create a perfect 1880, New York, upper-middle-class living-room.

This is the third appearance of the play here and the company is every bit as good as the others. Carl Benton Reid as the irascible father, Betty Linley as patient Vinnie, William Berrian as juvenile Clarence and Ann Sorg as the latter's crush, Mary, all turn in excellent characterizations. So do the hired-and-fired maids and the other youngsters.

But the essentials in the laugh-making recipe are still in the lines — father's lines. Everyone knows the old plot of how Clarence Day, Sr., is discovered to be unbaptized, and thereby shocks Episcopalian wife Vinnie, his four-son family and visiting guests. Father has his own ideas on baptism and confirmation; says his baseball-playing moppet should "pitch today for he can be confirmed any old time"; believes "heaven is an unbusinesslike place anyway"; tells the dreamy rector that he had better get straight his figures on costs of the new church before he goes before the Almighty.

Most of his troubles father could solve and the living-room sliding doors remained open; but when mother closed them and began to cry, he had no answer. Highlight scene was the one in which Senior tried to tell Junior how to handle women, when the latter wanted money for a new suit. "But what do you do when they cry?" "Just be firm—and now you know."

But he couldn't be completely firm and completely lovable at the same time. He promised to be baptized; mother then got over her sickness; Clarence Jr. got his new suit and date with Mary.

Carl Reid's portrayal of father pleased the Toronto audience, and many present had seen at least three versions. Betty Linley as mother, a more complex character, fulfilled the role of "a butterfly with teeth."

Even the great can be wrong. Alfred Lunt, Roland Young, Walter Huston all turned down the title role when first shown the Lindsay-Crouse script. Lindsay himself then took the part and cast his wife, the former Dorothy Stickney, as Vinnie.

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THE WORLD OVER

## WORLD OF WOMEN

# Lise Shall Wear a Red Skating Costume as She Pirouettes

**By MARION LORD**

MOTHER, plump, perfumed and Persian-lambed, lingeringly fingers the exquisite silk. That rose shade is *so* becoming. . .

Lise is at her elbow, impatiently sighing, morosely wistful. She gazes out over the store with the utter boredom of *la jeune fille*. Ah, Mother! her sighs seem to say, forever looking at goods by the yard and furniture and such dreadfully dull things. . .

By comparison her secret thoughts are stirring indeed: down a long icy avenue of myriad hues she glides, flies, whirls—a glittering, scintillating shaft of light and speed. The spotlight focusses on her, amethyst and gold, the while she performs the intricate convolutions of a skating-star—the transported audience is frantic in its applause.

But Mother, oblivious of her daughter's faraway expression, paddles into the sports goods section. "It seems to me, Lise, that your Grenfell and slacks should be suitable for skating."

"But *Mother!* The girls are *all* wearing skating costumes this year!"

Her mother looks at her doubtfully. "Are they warm enough dear? For outdoor skating?"

Lise's tone is anguished: "Mother, *please!* The girls are wearing them *even* at Beaver Lake!"

"We-l-l . . . perhaps . . . what are they like?"

Lise isn't quite sure. Abbreviated jackets and short, flared skirts. . . "They're perfectly sweet, Mother! No one dreams of skating in slacks any more. It's so—so ungraceful!" With the words she makes a grimace.

A saleslady approaches, and Lise gazes vaguely at some point beyond her, leaving Mother to attend to the dreary details of the business.

Smiles and nods, "Yes, we have exactly the outfit madame desires for her daughter."

### Bells And Scarlet

Mother and daughter follow her to a counter piled high with gaudy garments. Nearby a model is clad in a jerkin of airforce blue and a skirt ornamented with red and white braid. Lise frowns, shakes her head. . . Mother comments "Not warm enough, I'm sure"—which is almost sufficient to cause her daughter to change her mind. But her mother and the saleslady are inspecting other styles. Lise bites her lips and remains silent.

A quilted satin jacket, vivid crimson, with tiny jingle bells for buttons, finally comes to light. Lise thinks it is adorable, Mother adds "and so warm with the fleece lining." The sales attendant suggests a plaid skirt, but Lise's choice is a red velvet with scalloped hem and black satin lining, whilst mother abides by a gay red wool; whereupon they adjourn to the fitting room.

Lise pirouettes slowly before the mirror, first in the plaid, then in the red velvet. But mirror, mirror on the wall—what ails thee, dear mirror? (And what has Sonja Henie got that our Lise hasn't got?)

Patiently Mother produces the red wool skirt. Lise despairingly wriggles into it, and, aha! once more is proven the truth of the old adage concerning Mother's wisdom. For the lines of the garment reveal, so innocently, the slender legs, and when she pirouettes, the green satin lining gleams excitingly in the light and the bells on the scarlet jacket tinkle daintily.

Mother looks complacent, the saleslady smiles her approval. But unexpectedly Lise frowns, pouts, gives a gentle moue.

"But, Mother, I don't know. . ."

"What don't you know, dear?"

"Perhaps I don't really *need* a skating suit after all. . ." she trails off disconsolately, still gazing into the mirror with longing, yet dissatisfied, eyes. "It's so expensive!"

Mother considers this. "Well, I don't know, Lise, it seems to be very much what you want, and you say the other girls are wearing them. . .?"

"Oh, yes, Mother! Last night there was only one girl in slacks at the rink. None of them have *anything* as adorable as this."

Mother preens herself, prepares to place the order, Lise still protesting: "But Mother, I really don't know whether I skate well enough to need a costume. . . Everybody stares so. . . one really should know how to figure-skate. Eileen's taking lessons—she says it's quite simple. . ." (There, out at last, the secret all-consuming ambition of the past ten days.) Mother seemingly examines the jacket for warmth, and Lise has a heart-breaking feeling that her words have fallen on barren soil.

### Always Mother

But Mother is amazingly competent at the most unexpected moments. "Now, dear! I'm sure you skate quite as well as your friend Eileen. But perhaps you could take some lessons after Christmas."

Lise flushes, then turns pale; her heart pounds, her spirit soars exultantly. Mother, however, is busy with the salesclerk, and now they are leaving the dressing-room.

Lise stops and fingers the patriotic red, white and blue outfit. Perhaps she should have tried it on after all . . . perhaps it is less expensive . . . perhaps . . . perhaps. . .

She turns to Mother, but Mother is looking at wool two counters over. Lise sighs and follows her. "Ah! Mother!" her sigh seems to say, "always and eternally Mother!"

● ●

### FLYING FROLICS

A WHITE gull battling its way through spray and spume to reach her nest on an island.

An eagle flying from the black racing storm to its eyrie on the mountain crags.

An ostrich, red legged, and with outstretched, white-plumed wings, tip-toeing over the hot sandy wastes.

A painted butterfly dancing in the painted desert.

A bee laden with honey, homing through a stiff breeze.

A school of silver flying fish plunging into green sunlit waves.

—LUCY SANDERS

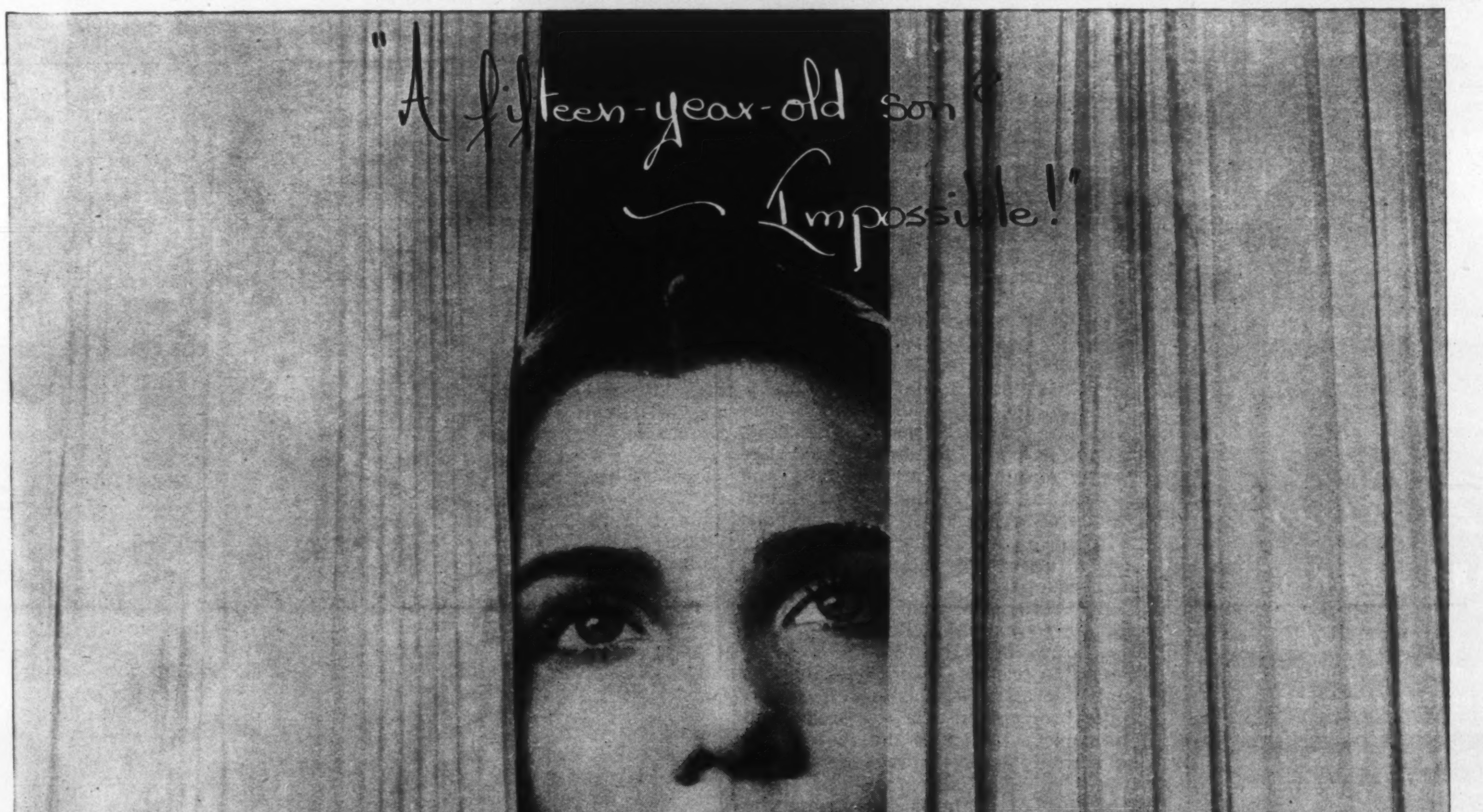
### "MESSIAH" AND NO HOOPS

MARCH 27, 1742, there appeared this notice in *Faulkner's Journal*, Dublin:

"For Relief of the Prisoners in the several Gaols and for the Support of Mercer's Hospital in Stephen's Street and of the Charitable Infirmary on the Inns Quay, on Monday the 12th of April will be performed at the Musick Hall in Fishamble Street Mr. Handel's new Grand Oratorio called The Messiah, in which the Gentlemen in the Choirs of both Cathedrals will assist, with some Concertos on the Organ by Mr. Handel.

The Doors will be opened at Eleven, and the performance begun at Twelve. Many Ladies and Gentlemen who are well-wishers to this Noble and Grand Charity, for which this Oratorio was composed, request it is a Favour, that the Ladies who honor this Performance with their Presence, would be pleased to come without Hoops, as it will greatly increase the Charity, by making Room for more Company."

The ladies were complaisant, they did come without their hoops; even the gentlemen laid aside their swords on urgent appeal. As a result, several hundred persons were able to squeeze into the New Musik Hall in Fishamble Street, and the sum collected for the "Noble and Pious Charity" amounted to nearly four hundred pounds.

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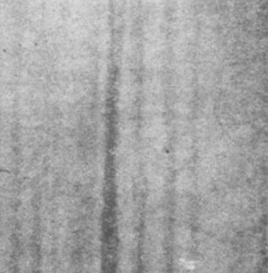


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*Trade-mark

JMW
what with one thing and another, my face had certainly gone to rack and ruin. So glad you mentioned Cream Concentrate. The return of pre-thirty flattery does my ego good, especially the routi

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# New York: Where The Answer Is Also "Yes, We Have No Nylons"

By BERNICE COFFEY

THE voice of the desk clerk calling "Front, Boy!" is the sweetest melody to be heard by any visitor in New York. For these are the magic passwords to a hotel room in a city more crowded than an African ant heap. Of course you made your reservation weeks, months, in advance, but this won't win you a room until someone decides to move out. We finally won through to a room at ten o'clock at night. Apparently there still are advantages in being a woman. Men were being sent away to spend the night in Turkish baths.

Spurred on by the information that the United States is manufacturing some 23,000,000 — millions, that is— pairs of nylon hose a month, we rashly promised to return to Canada with nylon stockings for every female we know. Nylon hosiery! Did it ever exist? Will it ever exist? Or is it just a mass delusion? Clerks in New York shops emit Dracula-like laughs when one is naive enough to ask for nylons or, for that matter, any sort of hosiery. To be sure, there are small displays of hosiery in all the shop windows along Fifth Avenue, but these are only tantalizing tokens of better times. Hand-printed signs on the doors say "No Hose," and the counters inside are bare.

## Runs And Strikes

American women, famous for their silk-clad gams, are in as bad a spot as their Canadian sisters. And we noticed that many models at the fashion shows—just about the slickest and best-groomed creatures on view anywhere — are modelling the city's handsomest clothes with runs in their stockings. In one or two obviously desperate cases the girls were reduced to the cotton mesh hose that, in other days, no American woman would have worn for other than sports or housework.

There's a dark suspicion among New York women that all those millions of lovely nylons are going to South America, where there's no price ceiling and the Latin-American smart set is willing and able to pay fancy prices for them. Not unreasonably New Yorkers feel that this is overdoing the Good Neighbor policy.

A glimpse of New York's new Mayor, William O'Dwyer, at a luncheon for the fashion press given by the New York Dress Institute at the Waldorf-Astoria. Fairly tall, iron grey hair, a competent speaker, but not nearly as fruity a subject for the caricaturists as his colorful predecessor, the Little Flower. Said that New York is not a "smarty" city, but a place where hard-working people live, and commented on the excellent accord between labor and management.

That week the Western Union workers went on strike, another strike wiped out most long distance telephone calls, and strikers paraded the streets rattling tin collection boxes as they called, "Support the strikers. If they win, all-l-l America wins."

## Gold Standard

To the St. Regis for a look-see at a gallery-show of masterpieces in that most fabulous of all fashion material — gem diamonds. Yellow gold as a setting for diamonds is in for a run again if the pieces shown by Van Cleef & Arpels are any indication, and they like to do all sorts of tricks with large jewelled pieces so that these can be worn as is or taken apart and worn as several smaller pieces. Two gold ribbon-loop bracelets set with diamonds can be hooked together and worn as a choker. A large fan-shaped diamond chignon clip divides into three costume clips. Princess Alexandra's prayer book, covered with cream vellum and mounted with palm leaves set in diamonds with the Princess' name in rubies, was shown by *A La Vielle Russie* ("Old Russia"). A jade and diamond parasol handle in the collection is the creation of Carl Faberge, famous Russian jeweller of the nineteenth century.

Breakfast at the Astor — still the dignified stronghold of theatrical tradition, with the tides of Broadway surging past its front steps, and surrounded by theatres whose billboards are a running list of the current stars of the stage. Anne Delafield, Director of the DuBarry Success Course our breakfast hostess, receiving the guests and looking far more soignée than any of her guests at the unearthly hour of eight a.m.

## Reform For Bobby-Sockers

Miss Delafield is concerned about the teen-agers. "They are getting large flat feet because of the moccasins they wear all the time. Their hair is sloppy, and they don't know what to do with a hat on top of it. They have complexes because they don't know how to dress and aren't popular." The therapy she recommends is based on good posture, proper diet and good grooming—all of which was shown smartly in a colored movie short with the breakfast coffee.

Someone asked Miss Delafield for her definition of charm—"the ability to forget yourself and become deeply interested in everything and in other people." To another questioner who inquired "What is the most perfect age for a woman?" her reply was "When her figure is perfect and her face gives the most perfect *illusion* of beauty." The last question was a plaintive "I love to eat. What do I do to reduce?" to which Miss Delafield's answer was "Give that box of candy to the woman you don't like." I think I see what you mean, Miss D.

Mary Margaret McBride of radio fame was on hand for breakfast at the Commodore. Plump, grey hair cut short and brushed back, clear complexion, she wore a conservative navy crepe frock trimmed with the touches of white that have won her the title of the "Collar and Cuff Girl." Mary Margaret, as she is cozily known to her thousands of adoring housewife listeners, made an unconventional commentator for the fashion show of spring neckwear accessories, that followed the bacon and scrambled eggs. As the models paraded around the breakfast tables she read aloud from the notes that had been handed to her, then remarked "I can hardly wait!" When the model appeared she focussed her gold-rimmed spectacles between thumb and forefinger, nodded and remarked "That's cute! Let's see how you tie it on."

Anything goes this spring when it is around your throat or over your dresses, and with a cache of fresh, crisp neckwear any bright girl can perform all sorts of quick changes within the narrow limits of a very few dresses or a suit. For instance, a pair of lingerie pleated ruffle peplums with a lace embroidered edge, strung on a narrow fuchsia ribbon, can be worn as shoulder fripperies, as a waistline peplum, as a collar, even as a bonnet on the hair.

The high-collared Directoire-dandy effect was seen in a fine embroidered sheer ascot — definitely Beau Brummel-ish this—and in a series of dog collars in fine lace and embroidery. These are worn choker fashion, and spring right up from bright colored or black ribbon neck bands. Another sweetie is a tiny organdy turn-over collar. From it hangs a long pendant of bright fuchsia ribbon, marked by fine embroidered medallions extending down to the waist.

To "The Cottage" on the roof of Hampshire House for cocktails. This hotel has all the earmarks of a decorating job by Dorothy Draper. Expanses of black and white tile floor, white-framed Baroque mirrors, enormous black lacquered double doors, each half centered by a king's size chrome and glass door-knob. An elevator to the roof deposits you at the door of "The Cottage," a Hollywood version of the simple life—windows hung with ruffled white organdy, walls and ceiling of the main room done in a lush wall paper design of enormous cabbage roses, scrolly iron settees painted white and banked with cushions with shaggy pile cotton rose covers. Copy cats can get the same effect by buying inexpensive bath mats and using them as pillow covers.

A rainy night, not a seat to be had at any of the big theatre attractions, and just as someone turns the tap full on over Broadway we discover the Trans-Lux newsreel theatre. You enter through a turnstile arrangement similar to the subways, and inside see a full hour's newsreel program. Canada received a fine break —there was the trial of Kurt Meyer by a Canadian Army court, an another very lengthy shot telling the story of how Canadian painters recorded the story of Canada's Navy which concluded with a view of the exhibition of naval paintings at Ottawa.

## Times Square, A Princess

Out of the Trans-Lux to find it still raining, so into the Times Square Automat. With a fistful of dimes we watch the triumph of mechanical feeding. A cup under a spout, a dime in a slot, and out comes the coffee in a stream that stops just as it almost reaches the top of the cup. Over to a table by the window for a box seat view of Times Square. There we watch our favorite sign advertising someone's beer. It does a complete show which lasts about four minutes —all in silhouette — and includes a skating act and Mickey Mouse comedy. Not as good, perhaps, as a seat for "Harvey" which is playing just around the corner, but a very acceptable substitute.

An invitation to come for cocktails to Princess Gourielli's penthouse on Park Avenue. Madame Helena Rubinstein as she is known in public life receives her guests wearing a frock with a tight-fitting top and a dirndl skirt of peacock blue in a muted paisley design that is picked out with sequins. A charming and very modest hostess, she is no stranger to Canada. A woman of catholic and discerning cultural interests, her collection is considered one of the finest private collections of modern art in existence. Selections from the collection are to be shown at The Fine Art Galleries of Eaton's-College Street, she tells us. And as we leave, we pause to admire another of her collections—scores of pieces of hobnailed milk glass, all in a heavenly shade of turquoise blue—that is displayed on glass shelves lining the walls of the foyer of her apartment.

## And By The Way—

From there a quick visit to the Stork Club whose crest is a rakish stork wearing a topper and standing on one leg. The bird appears everywhere—embroidered on the sleeve of the doorman's coat, on the black and white match covers, on the lipsticks given away as favors. Saw Sherman Billingsley, prop., having a chat with two bare-headed debs as they waited, their racoon coats slung over their shoulders, for their escorts to snare a taxi outside.

Livest subject of conversation about town is the current house-hunting efforts of U.N.O. Boston is in the top spot as its location "because Boston is the cradle of American Liberty." A Bostonian to whom we talked remarked, "I believe the home of U.N.O. should be in America, but I'd like to see it in a place to which there are not historical associations attached. I'd prefer U.N.O. to find a place that will become known to history as the cradle of Human Liberty."

New York, city of sniffles and hair-raising sneezes, is sold out of handkerchief tissues.

### FORMULA

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## THE DRESSING TABLE

# Some Wear It Down, Some Wear It Up, and the Hatters Acquiesce

By ISABEL MORGAN

WEAR it up, wear it down, wear it anyway that suits you, and if the result is a neat, small well-groomed looking head, your hair style rates as the height of current fashion. This is a year when the individualist is given her head, a fact that has not gone unnoticed by the hat designers who close their eyes and whimper quietly at the mention of the bareheaded fad. They have gone out of their way to make hats that will fit almost any hairstyle. Crowns are open so that when the hair is worn piled high on top of the head it will not look as though a half-track tank had passed over it when the hat is removed. And the designers make a point of the fact that most of the Spring hats are made to wear with hair worn up or down.

Wear the hair down and gathered into a net or a snood dotted with tiny sequins or little bowknots; pull it back into a chignon held with an ornamental clasp—the bigger, the better; bring a wide ribbon under the back of your hair up around the sides, and fasten it high up over your brow with a clip or brooch; use the most decorative combs you can find (and there are many of these in the shops), push them in at the sides of your hair to make an attractive frame for the face; put two small velvet bows (black or high colors) high up at either side of the brow—and this is as beguiling on blued white hair as it is on the sixteen-year-old's free-swinging mane.

### Upbraiding

Those with long hair might like to experiment with the effect of a coiffure similar to that of one of New York's best-known fashion figures, who says "it is the easiest and quickest hair style I've ever had." Part the hair in the middle, braid both sides, bring the braids up to the top of the head and hair-pin the braids back and forth—one on top of the other — until you have built up a sort of braided tiara across the top of the head. It's extremely effective, and easy to do.

Of course, it isn't the hair style alone, but the condition of the hair that gives that "crowning glory" look. Since the condition of the scalp determines the softness and lustre of the hair, here is a routine for stimulating the scalp:

Lie on your back on your bed, with knees bent, a pillow under your hips and your head hanging over the side of the bed. (This position increases the stimulation in the scalp.) Then place the thumb and fingers of both hands on your head, keeping your thumbs pressing above the temples. Start rotating your fingers in a circular movement . . . pressing so hard on the scalp that the scalp moves with your fingers. Then place your hands in the same manner farther back on the head, this time with thumbs pressing behind the ears. Again, keeping the fingers in that same circular movement, make certain that the scalp is moving. Now, move to the pate of the head and repeat the same circular massage movement. Rotate at least ten times in each position and repeat each position three times. And, if you hang your head over your bed every time you brush your hair, you will receive added dividends in the way of scalp stimulation.

### Head To Toe

Don't be alarmed by falling hairs. The hair and its papilla had already parted company—was simply clinging to the scalp until a new hair pushed it out. The little "bump" at the end of the hair is not its "root" as some people erroneously believe. It doesn't count.

If you are uncertain as to whether the shedding is "normal," examine the fallen hairs. Uncut hair is pointed. Hair that has been cut is blunt. If pointed hairs number no more than one to five of the blunt hairs (which probably had grown its full length during the cutting process) the shedding is normal.

Have you ever given yourself a complete pedicure? Every woman should give her feet such care regularly, although we seriously doubt if the correct procedure for a thorough pedicure is generally known. With this thought in mind, we consulted an authority on hand and nail care who says that regular, proper pedicures are essential to help keep the feet comfortable and healthy. She is afraid that too many women are apt to dismiss the care of their feet by simply cutting their nails and letting it go at that. Such meagre care only encourages the nails to become dry, thick . . . subject to splitting and flaking, and worst of all, may result in painful ingrown nails.

We'd like to add two other reasons why we believe women should give themselves a weekly pedicure. First, because it is the n'th degree of fastidious grooming . . . it's a bit reassuring to know that your well-cared-for look extends right down to the end of your toes. And second, because a pedicured toe is less apt to thrust itself through your hose . . . a clinching argument in these times of hose scarcity.

There's really nothing complicated about a pedicure. File your toe nails straight across with an emery board. Never file or cut away at the corners, shape just slightly oval at the tip. . . Apply cuticle remover with an orange stick wrapped lightly in cotton. . . Proceed the rest of the way as you would with a manicure. . . Now you are ready for the final stage, the polish. Match it to that worn on your fingernails. And those new shimmer-sheen colors are specially attractive. Their sun-lit sparkle will make your nails glisten like little seashells. For once, toes peeping from shoes can look really interesting.

That's all there is to a home pedicure, except of course, the final luxurious massage of feet and ankles with a softening cream.

### Memo

Scented with the same fragrance as Yu perfume, Harriet Hubbard Ayer's face powder is made in the same French tradition. Nice texture, cling and coloring, it comes in four shades, peach, Ayerblonde, Ayer-brunette and sun rose. You can match your exact skin tone to one of these shades by applying the powder to the inner wrist and comparing with your own coloring.

LOVELY HANDS . . . they tug at heart-strings with all the sweet and stirring power of grace and tender beauty. And they can be yours . . . so easily. Yours to enchant with. Yours to weave magic with. This exciting new *twin* treatment by Helena Rubinstein will give your hands *all* the care they need to be soft and white and silken-smooth . . . always. A quick-acting lotion for day. An effective whitening cream for night.

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Helena Rubinstein

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## CONCERNING FOOD

# Winning the Daily Double sans Benefit of the Divided Recipe

By JANET MARCH

IF YOU cater for a crowd of Marches you are likely to forget the problems of families of only two. Everyone is fascinated by their own troubles, and some of the March tribulations include carrying home enough oranges and potatoes to last the week-end, wheedling a second of those sacred one-to-a-customer things from the management, and trying to line up enough ginger ale to go round once skimpily. There are advantages, too, for usually a hunt through all the ration books turns up quite a decent backlog of preserves coupons, and the brown meat ones allow most fairsized families just as much meat as they bought in the non-rationed days.

The family of two has no trouble with portaging oranges but try and buy a roast as well as perhaps a small amount of bacon, and then where are you? In the market for a diet of chicken and liver for some time to come. There's the problem of the other half of the can of soup, and the only way to get round that is to open two different kinds two nights and then on the third night mix the two together. You'll have rather too much soup then but maybe be for once there will be three of you for dinner. It's hard to get all your cooking things in the right size for just two people, and if you make a lemon pie in the ordinary sized pie dish you'll have a large piece of pie left over to deal with. Really a lot of cooking for very small families seems to be dealing with left-overs.

Then, too, a great many people are not very good at arithmetic and when they are faced with a long list of ingredients including measurements in cups, tablespoons and teaspoons, all of which have to be quartered, they just give up and open another too big can. Here are a few recipes for the family of two.

### Baked Spanish Steak

2 medium onions chopped
1 green pepper chopped
2 cups of canned tomatoes
½ pound of round steak
1 bay leaf
1 teaspoon of sugar
1 pinch of ground cloves
½ a dried chili
Salt and pepper
Fat

Brown the onions lightly in a little fat and then put them in a casserole dish and brown the meat on both sides and put it with the onions. Add the chopped pepper, tomatoes, salt, pepper, sugar cloves, and chili. Cover and cook gently (300-350) for about an hour and a half.

### Liver Casserole

½ pound of sliced liver
2 slices of side bacon
1 cup of cooked diced potatoes
1 cup of mushrooms chopped
1 cup of gravy

Cook the bacon and put in the casserole, then cook the liver and add it and cover with the potatoes and mushrooms. Make the cup of gravy by melting about a tablespoon of fat with what remains of the bacon fat, then stir in 1 ½ table-spoons of flour and brown it. Add 1¼ cups of water and salt and pepper to taste and cook, stirring all the while, till the gravy has thickened and boiled down. Then add it to the meat, potatoes and mushrooms. Cook covered in a moderate oven for about an hour.

### Coffee Jelly

½ packet of gelatin
2 tablespoons of sugar
¼ teaspoon of vanilla
1 cup of coffee

Soak the gelatin in a little of the coffee until it has softened. Heat the rest of the coffee, stir in the sugar and then add the softened gelatin and leave to cool. When it is beginning to set stir in the vanilla and put in glasses. And if you can get the top of the bottle to whip cover with whipped cream.

### Creme Brûlé

1 egg
½ cup of milk
1 teaspoon of granulated sugar
½ cup of light cream
¼ teaspoon of vanilla
A pinch of salt
2 tablespoons of icing sugar

Heat the milk and cream together until they are warm and then add to the well beaten egg. Stir in the teaspoon of sugar, the pinch of salt and the quarter teaspoon of vanilla and pour into two individual custard dishes. Oven poach until, when you stick a knife into the center of the custard, it comes out clean. Take them out of the oven and sprinke tlhe tops with the 2 tablespoons of icing sugar put under the flame of the broiler till the sugar browns and forms a hard crust when slightly cooled. Never turn your back on this process or you will have a custard with a black, not a brown, top.

### LET FEAR BEGONE!

"MRS. Sadie Reddekopp of The Dalles, Oregon, is making money from a skunk kennel. Her business card reads, 'Deodorized baby skunks, $10 each'. 'At first,' she says, 'people bought them as a joke to shock their friends, but they soon found that skunks are affectionate, graceful, and intelligent little creatures and make wonderful pets. I can't raise them fast enough.' Peace, it's wonderful!"

—Bennett Cerf in *The Saturday Review of Literature.*

# Food for Thought and the Family

EVERY homemaker knows that when meals are planned and supplies ready, the actual preparation seems easy. She is always pleased when she gets an idea which helps her with her menus.

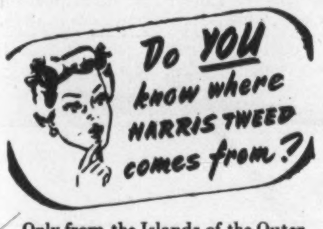
The home economists of the Consumer Section, Dominion Department of Agriculture, have just issued a new bulletin called "Foods for the Family." We are reprinting one page. There are twelve more pages of helpful ideas for buying, saving food and planning meals. A free copy may be obtained by writing to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

### Stretching Food Dollars

1. Keep shopping lists and shop regularly. This saves time and money.
2. Keep nutritional values in mind in making your food purchases. Price by no means indicates food value.
3. Keep up with the current food situation. Listen to the radio and watch the newspaper for food information and market reports.
4. Buy foods which are most plentiful.
5. Buy fruits and vegetables in season when most reasonably priced.
6. Check over all foods on hand before buying additional supplies.
7. Make sure you are getting good value and need what you buy.
8. Buy by weight or quantity — never ask for "so many cents worth."
9. Buy staples in quantities for several meals. This does not mean hoarding.
10. Remember that cheaper cuts of meat are as nutritious as steaks and chops. Be sure you get bones and trimmings you pay for. Beef and pork liver are as good for you as calves' liver.
11. Compare prices and quality of bulk and packaged foods. The former are usually cheaper but often require more care in storing. See folder "Cereals and Their Uses."
12. Buy by grade when possible and buy the quality best suited to your needs. See "Consumers' Guide on How to Buy Graded Foods."
13. Read the labels on canned and packaged foods. The label tells you "what" and "how much" you are buying.

### Avoid Waste by

—storing foods properly;
—using reliable recipes;
—preparing and cooking food carefully;
—serving well-cooked food attractively;
—saving and using left-overs;
—keeping refrigerator and stove in good working order.

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BY THE POUND— IT'S CHASE & SANBORN!
Roasted in Canada
C-2

## THE OTHER PAGE

# He Was a Failure But In India a Man Succeeded Because of Him

By G. J. SPREULL

"PARDON me, but are you going as far as Pete Curran's place, please? If you are, I would be so much obliged if you would take this small parcel to him. The winter is coming on and my wife promised to let him have these socks."

The voice and its tone gave me a start out here in the wilds, and the speaker, a man of between fifty and fifty-five years of age, was hardly the type one would expect to meet in these surroundings.

A number of years ago, I was running a pack train from a small town in the Rocky Mountains up the hills. Business was good and I was passing to and fro on the road with my horses and the other boys quite frequently. I had occasionally seen the old gentleman and his wife in an old-fashioned buggy driving along the road.

This day the pack on one of the horses had slipped and we had stopped at a little creek for necessary adjustments, and it was while we were making these repairs that the words were spoken to me. I could hear a subdued laugh from the other boys. A cultured English accent and good grammar were matters for ribald remarks with them. I intimated that I was going past Pete's place and would be only too glad to take the parcel. The repairs did not proceed satisfactorily and the old man, who had introduced himself as the Reverend John Parkins, inquired if he could be of any assistance, saying that he might have some necessary tool at his cottage, which was only a little way off.

I did not see any house, but the trail to it was just at hand and I accepted his offer. A walk of a few hundred yards brought me to the house. It was not very large, but most beautifully situated near the edge of a small cliff overlooking the lake. Here I met his wife and in my hurried visit, caught a glimpse of a most delightful old-world garden.

It was only a casual meeting and nothing might have come of it, but I later got to know them well and to appreciate their friendship and their sterling worth. He told me something of his life. A clergyman in the Old Country, he did his best in several parishes to which he had been assigned, but he had never been able to make a success. His preaching did not attract congregations and his parishioners did not seem satisfied. There were no children. Perhaps he and his wife were not suited for the church. They were certainly conscientious in trying to do their duty, but finally had honestly to confess to each other that they were accomplishing nothing.

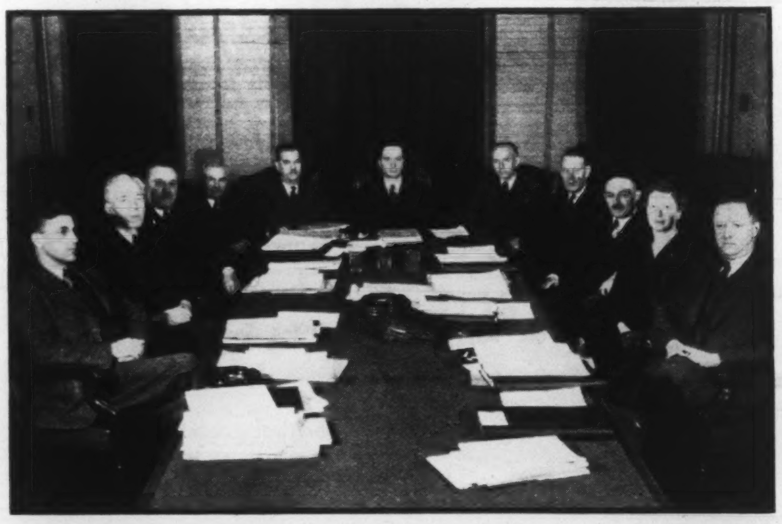
WHAT was to be done? His training had not fitted him for anything else and in any case he was too old to begin anew in some trade or profession. He received a small allowance from the trustees of his mother's estate and he had saved a little. Finally they decided to come to Canada and settle on the land, to do a little farming, a little fruit growing and live their lives out quietly together.

They weren't sore about it, they didn't blame anybody. Things happened just so and they were cheerfully trying to make the best of life. But two more hopeless people on the land, it would be hard to imagine. Absolutely impractical and, in matters of common sense, quite dumb.

However, I liked their company. I was a practical man and prided myself on my common sense, and they were deficient in those things in which I thought I excelled, while I could see in them qualities which I did not possess, so that I always came away far better for my visit and looked forward to seeing them again.

One time I met them with Flossy, the cow, on the way to the Fair. They had paid a big sum for that cow; they gave the price that was asked without demur and the man who sold her to them was a little ashamed afterwards that he had charged so much. They were a constant source of amusement and hilarity to the few settlers in the district and I think some of the people in the neighborhood had pulled Mr. Parkins' leg by excessive praise of the cow and by advising that he should take it to the District Fair. So on a hot summer day they drove it along the dusty road some six miles. I wished them luck and a few days afterwards called in to inquire about the result of the expedition. Mrs. Parkins was a little diffident and hesitated before replying.

"But why shouldn't you say what happened, Miriam?" asked Mr. Parkins, "It was just a slip of the date on your part. The Fair had been held



C.B.C.'s Board of Governors in the first photograph taken since A. D. Dunton became Chairman. Left to right: Dr. A. W. Trueman, B. K. Sandwell, F. J. Crawford, Vice Chairman René Morin, General Manager Dr. Augustin Frigon, Chairman A. D. Dunton, Asst. Gen. Manager Donald Manson, H. B. Chase, Dean Adrien Pouliot, Mrs. T. W. Sutherland, W. J. Parker.

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G.7



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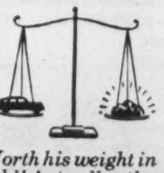
The answer is—plenty! Here are some of the things anybody can do. The suggestions come from a well-known Ontario hotelman.

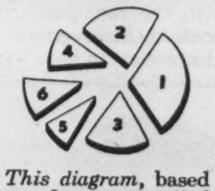
1. Find out all about what your own neighbourhood offers and become a booster.
2. Write your friends in the States about Ontario, show them when they come that you're really proud of your province.
3. Try to make all our visitors glad they came, and be really enthusiastic about it.
4. If they ask for information or directions, take time to answer them fully and graciously.
5. In any business dealings you may have with them, remember Canada's reputation for courtesy and fairness depends on you.
6. To sum it all up, just follow the "Golden Rule!"

*On Sidney Bay Hill, Bruce Peninsula, Ontario.*

**IT'S EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS . . . *it's good business!***



*Worth his weight in gold!* Actually, the Province of Ontario, in pre-war years, profited to almost the same extent from tourist business as it did from the gold mining industry. It is up to each of us to see that this business goes on growing.




*This diagram*, based on figures supplied by the Hotel Association, shows how everyone benefits from the Ontario tourist income. Every tourist dollar is shared this way . . . 1. Hotels; 2. Retail stores; 3. Restaurants; 4. Taxes, etc; 5. Amusements; 6. Garages.

It works both ways! They treat us royally when we visit them . . . we can't do less than return the compliment. Remember that it costs money to take a holiday, so let's see they get a good return for every penny they spend in Canada.

***"Let's make them want to come back!"***

*Labatt's*

**Published in the Public Interest by John Labatt Limited**

the day before and we arrived a day late.. That's all."

"But it was such a hot dusty trip there and back, and I was so disappointed."

"Of course, of course, but we must not worry about it."

"No, I suppose not, one sometimes does get mixed up in dates, it's too bad."

"Now, now, I know what that means. It's just a sly dig at me. I'll confess I went fishing on Sunday. Yes, and brought home some fish too!"

"You know, John had not been out fishing for a long time and finally he got his tackle and spent a lot of time preparing it and after several happy evenings getting everything in order decided to go out early the next morning."

"And I believe you knew it was Sunday all the time," said John, "and you wouldn't tell me."

"Well," said Mrs. Parkins, "I never said I knew and you were away before I got up. In any case you had a fine day's fishing and happy thoughts for many days."

THEN Flossy had another adventure. I did not see it but I heard about it in the town. I have already mentioned that the house was near the edge of a low cliff overlooking the lake. One evening Mr. Parkins was bringing Flossy in for the evening milking. But Flossy was particularly rambunctious that evening. She kicked up her heels and went in every direction but the right one, getting dangerously near the cliff edge, until finally she cavorted over and John just had time to catch her by the tail and prevent a sudden *felo de se*. He held on manfully and shouted for his wife who came out at once. But she was frail and small and could do nothing but give him her encouragement to hold on. What was to be done? They couldn't pull the cow back and his strength was fast ebbing. Supper was on the table and he had had a hard day.

"Hold on, John, the best you can. I'll bring out your supper and then try to get someone passing on the road."

This was done and she kindly fed the supper to her husband, but the ordeal was too much long before the meal was finished and John had to let go. They sorrowfully wended their way towards their little house, and as they turned the corner of the barn who should meet them but Flossy, who had not gone over the cliff at all but had simply stepped onto a small declivity at the edge, and had reached home before they did.

As to the garden there is quite a history to that too. From the house there was a beautiful view across the lake, but one cannot live on views. and the old couple wanted to grow farm produce. The land, however, was so dry that nothing would come up. They must have irrigation and the little creek was not far away, but they couldn't afford to buy new pipes. Finally they heard of a mill which was being dismantled and they bought some of the old pipes, but unfortunately, these were of all sizes and fitting them together was a difficult job. All sorts of contrivances were used at the joints and many days were spent on the job.

At last it was completed and the water turned in, and the prospects for a crop seemed most favorable. But, alas, at each joint there was a certain amount of leakage and, as the joints were many, the flow of water at the field was negligible. Their work was a failure. However, at some of the joints there was a suitable piece of land for small plots, and at one they planted potatoes, at another a few turnips and at the others various kinds of vegetables.

"And you know," said Mrs. Parkins. "it was so fortunate. The worst leak was just at the house, where I had so hoped to have a garden and where nothing would grow. So it wasn't a failure at all, I got my garden, and isn't it lovely?"

AT ONE time I had been up in the hills for several months and did not return until the early winter. I dropped in to see my old friends, and had supper with them. There was always tea at suppertime and Mrs. Parkins usually brought out her silver tea service. It was a little pet vanity of hers. Tonight it did not appear. Just an ordinary china service. It struck me as strange and I may have looked surprised, as I had spoken of the silver service and heard its history, its long time in the family and how it had come to her.

"Yes, it's gone," she said, "but we will get along just as well with this."

"And I am going to tell you just how it happened," said Mr. Parkins, "you know there is a good-sized creek not far from here, and last summer I saw a man working in the creek bed. Out of idle curiosity I walked over and got into conversation with him. He came up to see us a number of times and spent several nights with us. He told us about washing gold in the creek and even taught me how to do it in a rough and ready way. He had been in mining a long time, although he was not an old man. He was most delightful and entertaining. His finances were in bad shape at present, but the showings in the creek were excellent, and when he got a little capital he would make big money.

"I tried my hand but was not skilful enough to get any results, although there was undoubtedly gold there, for from each pan he got some. He never asked me for any financial assistance but I thought I should do something to help him out as apparently he had a certainty. I insisted upon helping him and he wanted to sell me one-half interest in his claim, but I am not interested in mining and simply let him have the money, which I borrowed from the bank, as a loan. Shortly after he got the money he disappeared, and the tea service had to go to pay the bank. I don't know why he should have gone and left such a good prospect."

I asked him to describe the man and he did so. I then asked if the man smoked.

"Oh, yes, he was always smoking cigarettes."

"Did he make them himself?"

"Yes, why?"

"I think I know your friend. It is an old game. In his tobacco pouch there would be a plentiful supply of small pieces of gold. He would roll his cigarette with the gold filling, smoking it as he panned the gold and the ashes in the cigarette would drop into the pan. It was salted, of course, but you could never have found out."

Soon after this I was away for some years, abroad in India. I had got on in the world and had been on some big jobs there. When I got back to the little town I asked about Mr. and Mrs. Parkins, found they were still on the ranch and went up to see them. They were just as much misfits as ever, but it was good to see them again, and I appreciated more and more their true character.

A strange experience had happened to me in India. I got to know a man there who was very high in government circles. I became intimate with him. He told me many of his adventures and much of the graft and crookedness of the East.

"You know," he said, "if I have accomplished anything it has been by keeping reasonably straight and this has been due to an early boyhood friendship in England. Whenever I have been tempted or wanted to go astray, just the thought 'What would old John Parkins think of this?' has pulled me up."

The name startled me. I told him what I knew about the Rev. John Parkins and it was the same man—an out-and-out failure—yet here was his quiet, kindly influence in Canada and in far-away India. The hopeless parish priest—but who can tell to what other corners of the globe may his influence have been carried as an imperishable memory?

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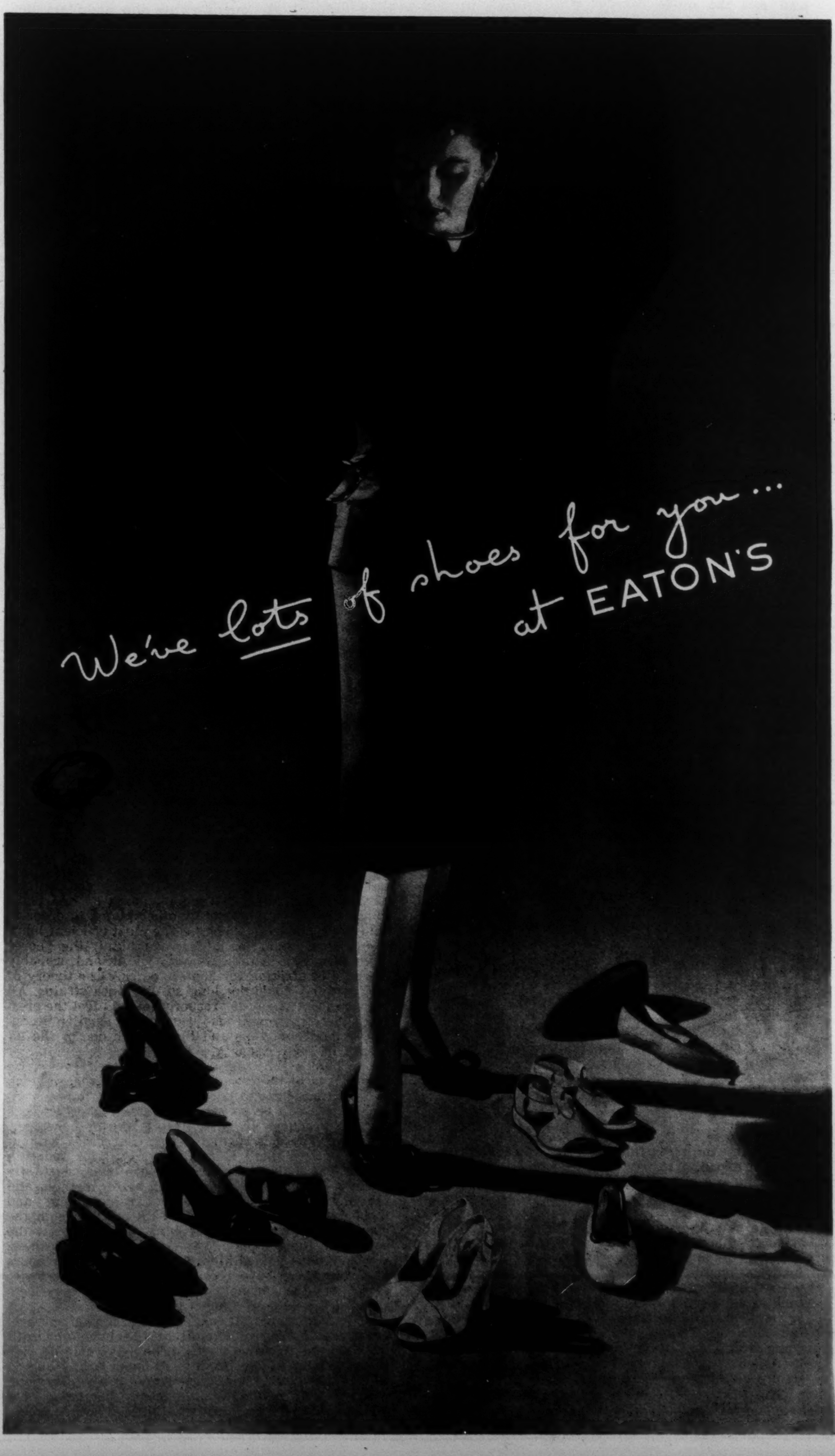


FINANCE
INSURANCE

# THE BUSINESS FRONT

THE MARKET
GOLD AND DROSS

*Safety for the Investor*

SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, JANUARY 26, 1946

*P. M. Richards, Financial Editor*

# Break-Up of Germany Won't Revive Europe

**By GILBERT C. LAYTON**

***Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London***

**The final decisions of the United Nations on the fate of Germany must shortly be made known to the world and upon such may well rest the quick revival of Europe through the reconstruction of Germany into an efficient servant of the world, or Europe's economic ruin and the possibility of another war as a result of the complete dismantling and dismemberment of our recent enemy.**

**To make Germany harmless it is not necessary to destroy her for, despite what has happened, she is still the heart of industrial Europe and it is only necessary, says Mr. Layton, to prohibit the making of war machines and the establishment of an army. That this simpler of the two methods was so profoundly misdirected after Versailles by no means demerits its level-headed, commonsense advantages, although present signs do not indicate that this will be the method adopted.**

*London.*

WHAT is to happen to Germany? Within a matter of days (the Potsdam Agreement fixed February 2 as the deadline) the Powers now locked in the vociferations of the United Nations' Assembly must make up their minds how far Germany is to be economically rent and her industry apportioned between the victors, and how far she is to be allowed to recreate her own basis of recovery.

No one is pretending that the task is easy. The Americans have a policy, and so have the Russians and the British and the French. They all differ on some points, but agree on this, that Germany must never again be allowed to develop the mechanical power to make war, and that their own principles of operation are the only sure means of achieving this desirable end. Not since the piping days of war have we seen what manner of thing agreement between the Allies is, and we are certainly not seeing it now.

Yet the agreements of broad principle already made between the Big Three representatives should provide a basis of harmony on this major economic and political issue. The cautiousness of approach is a product of fear, the apprehension of German aggression in the future.

Judging from current attitudes, France and Russia share this fear in its most extreme form, while Britain and the U.S., possibly because they are able to be more objective about the whole business, but also possibly because they have looked more deeply into the matter, favor a more cooperative program. Of course, all sanity and all history is on the side of moderation. Sanity, because no one outside an insane asylum supposes that it is necessary, in order to make a man harmless, to bind him, and castrate him, and blind him, and paralyze him.

### No Militarization

It is not necessary, to make Germany harmless, to destroy her industry and divide her territory. It is necessary only to do the much simpler, and—finally—much more effective thing, to prohibit the making of war machines and the establishment of an army.

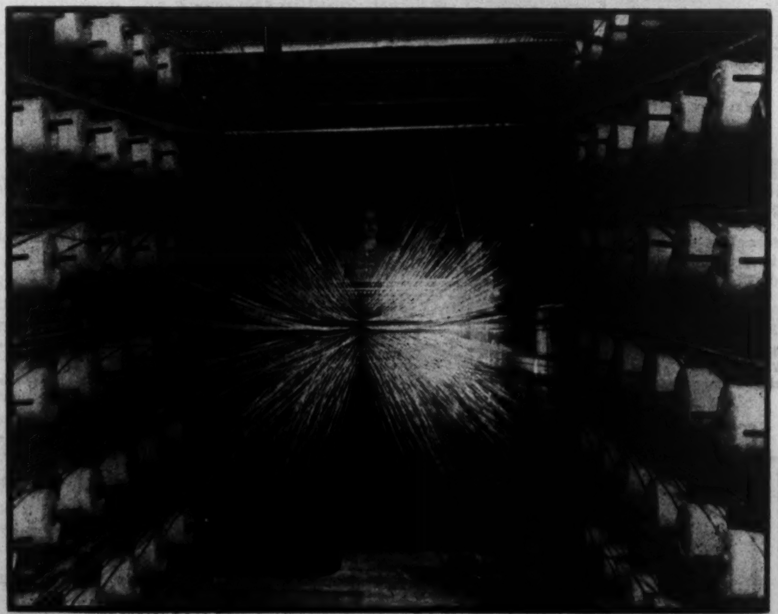
If anybody objects that you cannot be sure that supervision to ensure this will be effective, the answer is that, if so simple a job is impossible, how much more impossible is the infinitely more complicated task involved in the dismantling and dismemberment theory. History derides this theory by pointing to the rabid increase in nationalism and the will to revenge in Germany after the sorry effort of Versailles, with

*(Continued on Next Page)*

# Dominion Leads World In Asbestos Production

**Canada produces more than 70 per cent of the world's supply of asbestos, and the largest operating mine in the world is located at Asbestos, Que. This mineral, with its mystifying properties to resist weather, wear, and particularly fire and heat, is not really mined, but quarried. The rock is blasted loose with dynamite; giant shovels in the pits load it into cars to be carried to the mills and into the jaws of this primary rock crusher. Only a small percentage of the rock is pure asbestos fibre.**

**Asbestos fibres, more than ⅜ of an inch long are called "crude" and are highly valued for spinning and weaving. "Crude" is hammered by hand with "cobbing" hammers to separate it from the rock (as above). The hundreds of threads of asbestos fibre, woven around a thin copper wire, are joined together in this warping machine (below), where they are woven into a wide sheet to be used for various insulation purposes.**



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

# The "Ability to Pay" Proposal

**By P. M. RICHARDS**

AT A moment when the strikes and their immediate effects are so much in public consciousness, we may do well to consider that the consequences of decisions made in settlement of labor-management disputes are likely to be much more important over the long-term than any present disturbances. It is hardly necessary to point out that the economy is more vulnerable than it used to be and there is less room for error; that adoption of unsound principles now could wreck our democratic way of life. These things we know. The trouble is that some of these unsound principles look particularly reasonable.

Take, for instance, the proposal that a corporation's "ability to pay," as determined by an official "fact-finding" board, be made the basis of settlement of its employees' demands for wage increases. To this, the practical man accustomed to base decisions on ascertained facts is inclined to say "why not?" Before agreeing, we might consider some points raised by the National City Bank of New York in its January review.

The basic question, says the bank, is not whether fact-finding as such is desirable but rather, what are the pertinent and relevant facts? Fact-finding should not be concentrated upon the profit position of the employer—his "ability to pay"—to the exclusion of other factors. The setting of wage rates according to "ability to pay" is both impracticable and unsound, against the long-run interest of the public and of workers themselves. The unions obviously would not want to apply it consistently and uniformly even now, since it cuts both ways and would lead to wage reductions wherever profits are non-existent or inadequate.

### Three Major Points

There are at least three major points to be considered in examining the idea that wage rates should be in proportion to pay, says the review. The first pertinent fact is that the theory is one which labor in practice will use only in good times, when profits are large. In bad times the theory would require workers to take cuts and in many cases drastic cuts, to conform to the reduced ability to pay of the employer. But the unions do not accept "inability to pay" as justification for wage cuts. All past experience suggests that in bad times they would find other reasons, such as the need for "maintaining purchasing power" or "preserving living standards," why they should not take such cuts. The tendency of wage increases to become frozen, and of labor to resist cuts by any means in its power, is increased as unions become larger, stronger and more dominating.

The first point, therefore, is that "ability to pay" is a one-way argument, fitted to present conditions, but certain to be scuttled when conditions change. Yet the rates established in the abnormally good years would remain to block cost and price reductions when the poor years come, and when price reductions are called for not primarily to protect the profit margin but to maintain sales, production and employment.

The second error in the ability-to-pay theory is that if it is literally applied it must result in gross inequalities in wage rates. Under this theory the rates paid by an enterprise of superior efficiency or good fortune on one side of the street might be substantially above those paid by a run-of-the-mine enterprise on the other. This violates labor's own principles of equal pay for equal work.

### No Permanent Imbalance

In practice it is impossible to maintain wage rates which are not in reasonable balance with other wage rates, with due regard for differences in skill, nature of work, convenience of location, and other factors. Labor will not accept gross inequalities, nor can employers afford them. Wage increases by one plant in an area have to be met by other plants in order to hold their workers. Otherwise the most efficient labor would soon be in the high wage plant; the poorer labor would be in the low wage plant, and probably it would be striking for higher wages. The theory of ability-to-pay could not long survive such strains. All plants except the most prosperous would feel the pressure; the less prosperous—usually the smaller producers—could not withstand the squeeze due to the increase in their costs.

The bank's third major point is that if every rise in profit is to be turned into a wage increase, which is the ultimate end of adopting the ability-to-pay principle, there can be no hope of either higher rewards for the producer or lower prices for the consumer. Wherever there is room for wage increases without raising prices there is obviously room for reducing prices. The industries over the years have constantly made technological gains through better methods and the investment of capital in better equipment, and those gains have been roughly divided, through the operation of free competitive markets, between the consumer, the worker and the owners of the business. Workers have gained higher wages and shorter hours and consumers have received better goods at lower prices; if they had not, production could never have reached the volumes known today.

To give to labor all the gains of technological progress would deprive capital of the hope of profit which is the incentive to risk-taking. It would deprive the consumer of the benefits of lower prices and so block expansion of sales, production and employment. Some labor might get more money but labor as a whole would be hurt, together with every other group.

(*Continued from Page 34*)

its war-guilt prattlings and its monstrous politico-economics.

If it be objected that Germans are always Germans, let it be remembered how the Polish national sensibilities were formed, developed and whipped to fever heat during her period of occupation by another nation. And, more recently, did the German occupation of France and Norway and the Low Countries and Belgium and Denmark and Greece and the rest noticeably reduce their national spirit or turn their stomachs away from retribution through the sword?

These are the political things. Economically, the case is no less plain. There are those who long for a destroyed German economy, so that they may enjoy the negative advantage of an absence of German competition and the positive advantage of new markets to conquer inside the Reich itself and elsewhere. They might as sensibly long for their noses to be cut off so that their vision be unobstructed.

### German the Heart

Germany, whatever the Conferences say, is the heart of industrial Europe, and has been ever since there was an industrial Europe, and will continue to be if there is to continue to be an industrial Europe. Let the Germans suffer for their wrongdoing, but let us not pave the way to economic ruin in Europe, and to another war, by attempting to impose an impracticable punitive order. It is, after all, only the Germans that we want to subdue.

We shall know the answer soon, and it must be confessed that the omens are not hopeful. Russia and France deliver themselves of a depressingly maudlin drivel whenever they discuss the subject, and the U.S. and Britain have not so far shown that they have the will to counter this dangerous nonsense with any determination. We are, it seems, about to witness an operation of economic surgery unrivalled in the annals of European history. We are, unless the signs are wrong, about to see a whole continent carve out its offending heart because that is all it can think to do with it.

How different it could be. A strong reconstruction of Germany, to make her an efficient servant of the world, and not a dependent and hated poor relation, would invigorate the whole of European resurgence.

• •

### THE DIFFERENCE

This is how an oriental student at an American College described the banana.

"The banana are great remarkable fruit. He is constructed on the same architectural style as sausage. Difference being skin of sausage are habitually consumed while it is not advisable to eat wrapping of Banana. Bananas are held aloft when devoured; sausage are left in reclining position. —*The Bermudian*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**Surplus - - - - - - 2,678,420.06**

Write for Financial Statement

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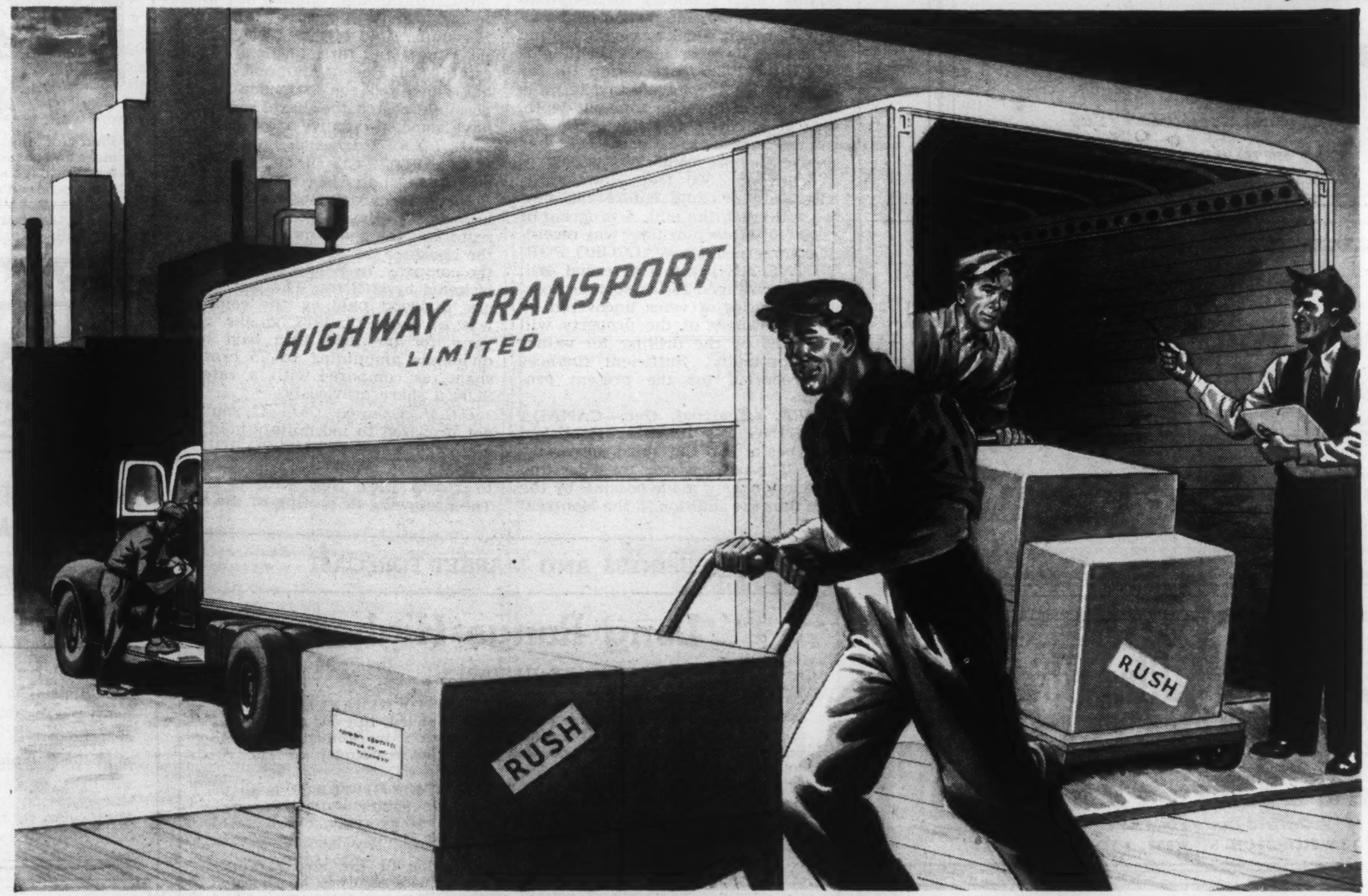


## PEACETIME MERCHANDISE ON THE MARCH

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Manufacturers learned during the war years how well Trucks and Trailers linked their own plant with sub-contracting plants all over the country. Consequently, for the postwar era they are working out ingenious methods of tying motor transport **directly** into their production lines thereby **eliminating storage and multiple handling of materials with resultant cost-cutting** advantages.

In post-war **sales-strategy** Trucks and Trailers are even more important. Customers will want their goods **on the spot** — and **on time**. You can be sure of meeting these requirements because Trucks and Trailers travel non-stop — are never sidetracked — actually **give door-to-door service.**

So, as you complete plans to meet post-war conditions, be sure to provide for motor transport. Consult your Traffic Manager — and if you do not operate your own Trucks and Trailers call in an experienced Motor Transport operator. Both will have good ideas to help increase efficiency.

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When planning new buildings or making alterations, be sure to provide for proper loading and unloading facilities for the expanded use of motor transport. Ask your architect for his ideas on how you can take advantage of this modern production tool.

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# GOLD & DROSS

**It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.**

*W.D.N., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.*—A $10,000,000 payment has been made by INTERNATIONAL PAPER CO. in its compromise settlement of a $96,000,000 damage suit brought by International Hydro-Electric Co. According to the terms of agreement, International Paper also must purchase $3,000,000 worth of second mortgage bonds from Hudson River Power Co., a Hydro subsidiary.

*A.C., Brockville, Ont.*—With deep diamond drilling at SENATOR-ROUYN revealing an orebody of big widths and probably better than mine average grade the future possibilities would seem more interesting than they have been. The drilling is below the 1,625-foot horizon. So far no effort has been made to determine the length of the wide zone but depth, several hundred feet down the dip has been proven. A deep hole has shown that ore conditions persist to a depth of 2,500 feet. However, it will be some time before the new ore will reach the mill. A program of 3,000 feet of deep drilling was recently commenced by WALCORO PORCUPINE MINES, and a second drill is being aranged for as soon as possible. A series of veins uncovered by former owners of the property will be tested by the drilling for values and continuity. Sufficient finances are reported for the present program.

*P.J.D., Montreal, Que.*—CANADA MALTING CO. in 1945 established new peaks for the third successive year. The new records for sales and production were made possible by the fact that the addition to the Montreal malthouse was in operation for the entire year. Other plants at Toronto, Winnipeg, and Calgary also worked at Capacity. Since 1939 there has been an increase in the malting capacity of the Canadian industry of more than 60 per cent., or from 6½ million bushels to an estimated production of 10½ million bushels for 1946.

*E.S., Brantford, Ont.*—I have heard of no recent developments as OREMOND GOLD MINES which holds a property in the Jellicoe area of Ontario. A deal was proposed in 1944 but it fell through. Sinking of a shaft to 800 feet is planned by Piccadilly Porcupine Gold Mines (formerly Orpit Mines) and three levels are to be established. Recent diamond drilling has suggested the extension of ore possibilities and the shares appear to have some speculative attraction.

*H. F. K., Saskatoon, Sask.*—Yes, FORD MOTOR CO. OF CANADA will pay a dividend of 25 cents a share on Feb. 16. Declaration of the dividend was delayed due to the fact that directors of the company could not see the books as the shops and offices of the company, in Windsor, were being picketed by strikers. The last previous dividend paid by the company was on Sept. 15, 1945, so the company for the year 1945 paid total dividends amounting to 75 cents a share, as compared with a rate of $1.00 a share previously.

*C.C.M., Oshawa, Ont.*—If you are not prepared to indefinitely hold the escrowed shares of RIBAGO ROUYN MINES you would be well advised to retain your New Ribago stock. The escrowing or pooling of the new

**BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST**

## Long Range Higher

**BY HARUSPEX**

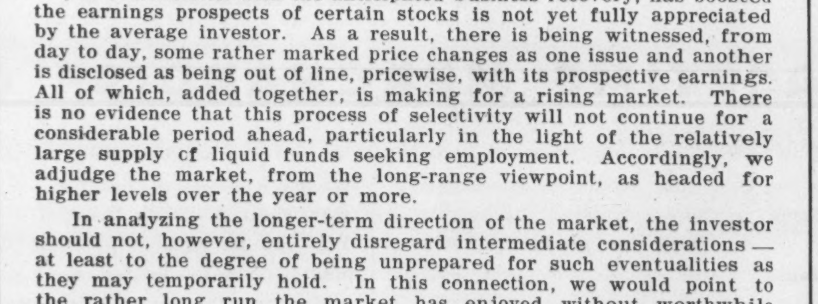
**THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR NEW YORK STOCK MARKET TREND: With reconversion now more than half completed, the one to two-year market trend is regarded as forward, with vulnerability to sizable intermediate decline still present over the remainder of the reconversion period.**

**THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL MONTH TREND is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.**

Perhaps the degree to which elimination of the excess profits tax, in combination with the anticipated business recovery, has boosted the earnings prospects of certain stocks is not yet fully appreciated by the average investor. As a result, there is being witnessed, from day to day, some rather marked price changes as one issue and another is disclosed as being out of line, pricewise, with its prospective earnings. All of which, added together, is making for a rising market. There is no evidence that this process of selectivity will not continue for a considerable period ahead, particularly in the light of the relatively large supply cf liquid funds seeking employment. Accordingly, we adjudge the market, from the long-range viewpoint, as headed for higher levels over the year or more.

In analyzing the longer-term direction of the market, the investor should not, however, entirely disregard intermediate considerations — at least to the degree of being unprepared for such eventualities as they may temporarily hold. In this connection, we would point to the rather long run the market has enjoyed without worthwhile correction. The last decline of moment came in late 1943, since which time the trend has been rather steadily forward. Against such a background, plus certain yet unsolved problems of reconversion, there should be no surprise occasioned if, despite the major trend, a readjustment or price setback of intermediate character — say, 25 to 40 points — were witnessed at some point over the first four months of the year. Investment policy should contemplate holding some reserves against this possible development.

**DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES**





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**FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED**

DIVIDEND No. 72

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of twenty-five cents ($.25) per share on all of the outstanding shares of the company payable on Feb. 16, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business January 26, 1946.

G. G. KEW,
Secretary.

Windsor, Ont.
Jan. 15, 1946.

**STANDARD CHEMICAL COMPANY**
LIMITED

**DIVIDEND—PREFERRED SHARES**

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors at a meeting held this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and one-quarter percent (1¼%) on the issued 5% cumulative redeemable Preference Shares of the Company payable on the 1st day of June, 1946, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1946.

By order of the Board,
G. MILLWARD,
Secretary.

January 17th, 1946.

**LEITCH GOLD MINES**
LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)

**DIVIDEND NO. 30**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a quarterly dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of the Company, payable in Canadian funds, on February 15, 1946, to shareholders of record at close of business January 31, 1946.

By order of the Board.
W. W. McBRIEN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

January 7, 1946.

**KERR-ADDISON GOLD MINES LIMITED**
(No Personal Liability)

**INTERIM DIVIDEND NO. 34**

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued capital stock of the company, payable in Canadian funds on Thursday, February 28th, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, January 31st, 1946.

By Order of the Board.
G. A. CAVIN,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
January 21st, 1946.

shares would prevent you selling them and as you state you are not now apparently concerned with the long-term possibilities of the stock. You can always dispose of the old shares provided a market exists for them and I agree with you the literature you received was sent with a view to having you purchase some of the Ribago Rouyn shares.

*J. E. M., Windsor, N.S.*—The annual report of MUIRHEAD'S CAFETERIAS, LTD., for the year ended Oct. 31, shows net earnings for period of $30,362 as compared with $34,103 for the preceding year. This is equal to 39 cents a share on 78,710 common shares in 1945, and $7.11 a share on 4,797 preferred shares of $10 par, in arrears as to dividends, in 1944. Preferred shares were redeemed on Nov. 1. The balance sheet shows current assets of $180,093 against $138,347 at the previous year end, and current liabilities of $28,580 against $32,744, leaving net working capital of $159,513 against $105,603.

*C. J., Winnipeg, Man.*—Since its gold mine in Manitoba was closed about four years ago due to exhaustion of ore reserves, GUNNAR GOLD MINES has maintained a strong liquid position and has been active in prospecting and exploring for new mines. The company now has plans underway to investigate several holdings. The complete Gunnar plant is being moved to the Ogama-Rockland property which it controls and the shaft here is to be deepened to 500 feet with work commencing in the spring. The property has had limited development by Gunnar. A deal has been entered into with Coniagas Mines in connection with the 15-claim group in the Midlothian area of Ontario. Gunnar has assisted in the financing of Shawkey Mines where unwatering of the shaft will be commenced shortly. Drilling will be resumed on the two groups held in the Ramore area of Ontario following a geophysical survey. The McBine Porcupine property is controlled through share ownership and Gunnar has an option to develop the property. Plans are underway to investigate the extension of the Aunor-Delnite strike into the property. This extension has been traced on surface with three showings. There have been no new developments in the NORTH SHORES MINES (1936) situation. At last report four claims were still owned in Schreiber township. The company has deposited its charter with the Provincial Secretary but did not surrender it.

*S. J. R., Owen Sound, Ont.*—The earnings position of BRANTFORD ROOFING CO., LTD., and its subsidiaries Brantford Roofing (Maritimes) and Brantford Felt & Paper Co., was practically unchanged for the fiscal year to Oct. 31, 1945, net for year being reported at $36,935, as compared with $36,983 for previous year. Net in each year was about 85c a share. The working capital position showed a sharp improvement, with current assets of $780,057 compared with $476,088. Current liabilities totalled $240,662, indicating working capital of $539,395 vs. $183,257.

*B.G., Winnipeg, Man.*—As on property is held PORCUPINE CROWN MINES is not active on its own account. However, it holds a share interest in Gomak Mines, Northcrown Porcupine Mines, etc. Yes, you are correct, your Ronda shares are valueless. The company was placed in bankruptcy and nothing was left for the shareholders.

## Power Corporation of Canada Ltd.

THROUGH subsidiaries, affiliated companies and investments, ower Corporation of Canada Limited has a large interest in hydro-electric power plants and utilities in the Dominion. Market value of securities held has increased substantially and two companies in which Power Corporation is interested—Winnipeg Electric Company and British Columbia Power Corporation—are today the subject of negotiations by provincial and municipal authorities for the purchase of their properties. At the end of 1945 the company's investment portfolio had a market value of over $30,000,000 and after deduction of liabilities senior to the common stock the shares had an equity of $24 per share.

Net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1945, of $817,333 was equal to 49c per share, and that for the previous year of $790,100 to 43c a share. In 1944, aside from net income, the company had a realized profit on securities sold of $481,315 which, in line with the policy of preceding years, was used to write down the book value of investments. Surplus of $2,300,148 at June 30, 1945, was an increase from $1,920,514 at June 30, 1940.

Of total assets of $27,893,235 at June 30, 1945, cash amounted to $725,244, investments in bonds and stocks and advances to affiliated companies $17,874,375 and other investments to $9,075,334. Market value of all investments at the end of the last fiscal year was $25,807,095, an increase from $20,192,415 at June 30, 1940. Taking securities at market value, the equity of the common at June 30, 1945, was $14.93 per share, June 30, 1944, $5.56 per share and June 30, 1940, 93c a share.

At June 30, 1945, Power Corporation of Canada had a funded debt of $9,064,500, consisting of $1,067,000 of 5% debentures, Series A, due 1957 and $7,997,500 of 4½% debentures, Series B, due 1959. The outstanding capital comprised 50,000 shares of 6% cumulative first preference stock of $100 par, 100,000 shares of 6% non-cumulative participating preference stock of $50 par and 446,365 common shares of no par value. The first preference stock is callable at 110. The participating preference stock is entitled to a non-cumulative annual dividend of $3 per share and participates share for share in all dividends in any year over $3 per share on the common stock.

Regular dividends have been paid at the fixed annual rates on the two classes of preferred stock since issuance. The non-cumulative preferred received a participating dividend of 2 common shares for each 100 participating shares held. An initial dividend of $1 per share was paid on the common stock in December 1928. In the fiscal year ended June, 1930 dividends were paid at an annual rate of $2 and continued on this basis to May 1932. No further distributions were made on the common until payment of 25c December 1936 with distributions since on an interim basis. In the past two fiscal years 20c a share was paid.

Power Corporation of Canada Limited was incorporated in 1925 with a Dominion Charter as a holding company and investment trust. The company controls or has a substantial interest in British Columbia Power Corporation, Canada Northern Power Corporation, East Kootenay Power Company, Foreign Power Securities Corporation, Southern Canada Power Company, Winnipeg Electric Company, etc.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1940-1945, inclusive, follows:

| | Price Range High | Price Range Low | Earned Per Share | Price Earnings Ratio High | Price Earnings Ratio Low | Dividend Per Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | 16¼ | 7 | $0.49 | 33.2 | 14.3 | $0.20 |
| 4 | 8 | 5½ | 0.43 | 18.6 | 12.8 | 0.20 |
| 3 | 11 | 6 | 0.39 | 28.2 | 15.4 | 0.30 |
| 2 | 6 | 2⅞ | 0.44 | 13.6 | 6.5 | 0.30 |
| 1 | 6 | 3 | 0.52 | 11.5 | 11.5 | 0.30 |
| 0 | 11¼ | 5⅜ | 0.78 | 14.4 | 6.9 | 0.30 |
| | | | | 19.2 | 9.7 | |
| Current ratio | | | | 34.7 | | |

—Earnings and dividend per share for fiscal years ending June 30 and price range for calendar year.

### COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

| Ended June 30 | 1945 | 1944 | 1943 | 1942 | 1941 | 1940 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income | $ 817,333 | $ 790,100 | $ 773,904 | $ 797,817 | $ 833,847 | $ 951,378 |
| lus | 2,300,148 | 2,182,088 | 2,091,260 | 2,061,265 | 2,007,357 | 1,920,514 |
| | 725,244 | 588,086 | 618,978 | 529,570 | 443,548 | 153,498 |
| tments Affiliated Co's | 17,874,375 | 17,939,468 | 18,235,617 | 18,605,550 | 18,657,039 | 18,808,840 |
| r Investments | 9,075,334 | 8,914,488 | 8,410,596 | 8,260,523 | 8,287,060 | 8,381,003 |
| et Value Investments | 25,807,095 | 21,653,228 | 22,162,991 | 18,009,788 | 18,096,052 | 20,192,415 |


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ALUMINIUM LIMITED

COMMON DIVIDEND

On January 16th, 1946, a quarterly dividend of $2.00 was declared on the Common Shares of this Company payable in Canadian Funds March 1st, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 1st, 1946.

Montreal J. A. DULLEA,
January 16th, 1946 Secretary.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 236

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of fifteen cents per share, in Canadian Funds, on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st January 1946 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Friday, 1st February 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st December 1945. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
S. M. Wedd
General Manager

Toronto, 21st December, 1945

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF ONE AND THREE QUARTERS PERCENT (1¾%), being at the rate of seven percent (7%), per annum, has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

*Valleyfield, January 16th, 1946.*

The Montreal Cottons Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A DIVIDEND OF ONE PERCENT (1%), has been declared upon the Common Stock of the Company, and cheques will be mailed on the fifteenth day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of February, 1946.

By Order of the Board,
CHAS. GURNHAM,
Secretary-Treasurer.

*Valleyfield, January 16th, 1946.*

## ABOUT INSURANCE

# Safe Fire Insurance Rates Must Be Based on Combined Experience

By GEORGE GILBERT

**In order to perform properly its function as the great stabilizer of business and credit, fire insurance must itself be maintained at all times in a stable and sound financial condition. That is, it is the security behind the policy which is the main consideration.**

**It is not perhaps generally realized that the financial stability of any unit of the insurance business depends in the long run upon the adequacy of the basis upon which its rates are fixed. The only safe basis is the combined experience of many insurance carriers.**

NOWADAYS fire insurance is taken so much for granted that its importance as an economic stabilizer is generally overlooked. It is part of the individual or free enterprise system which, whatever may be said against it, has been responsible for whatever business prosperity the country has enjoyed and whatever progress has so far been made in raising the living standards of the people.

In the highly efficient methods of production which the free enterprise system has developed, insurance is the great stabilizing factor through which business protects itself against the crippling impact upon its financial structure of severe fire losses that cannot be anticipated. Thus immense sums in the aggregate, which would otherwise have to be held as reserves, may be productively employed in business development, and credit, which is indispensable in all branches of industry, may be safely extended.

In performing its function as a stabilizing factor, it is essential that the insurance business be maintained at all times in such a sound and strong financial position that it can meet not only the ordinary losses that occur but also the extraordinary losses that take place as a result of conflagrations or a heavy increase in the number of ordinary fires.

### Financial Strength Essential

While the failure of a unit in any line of business may be a catastrophe for those interested directly or indirectly in it, the failure of an insurance company or any other type of insurance carrier may seriously affect all other units of business insured by it. That is why financial strength over and above the statutory requirements is of such vital importance in units of the insurance business. This financial strength is shown by the relation of its surplus as regards policyholders to the volume of business transacted. The volume of business transacted is indicated by the amount of its unearned premium reserve liability.

In the long run, the stability of any unit in the insurance business must depend upon the adequacy of the rating system upon which it bases its premium charges. As has been pointed out before, however expert its underwriting and however competent its claims and engineering departments, its financial stability and its right to the confidence of the insuring public depend upon the use of adequate rates.

It is well known that in most businesses the selling price is based upon accurate knowledge of the expense of doing business and of the cost to the seller of the article or goods to be sold. In the insurance business, the seller is dealing with something the cost of which will not be known until some time in the future. While the seller of insurance may know the cost of doing business, the cost of what is sold—protection—must be estimated.

It is true that to the extent to which future experience will duplicate the past and to the extent to which an insurance unit has reliable records of the past, it can with reasonable safety estimate the cost of carrying the risks it has assumed. But it is also a fact that to the extent to which future experience will not repeat the past, and to the extent to which an insurance unit lacks reliable records of the past, it is speculating when it attempts to fix adequate rates.

### Combination Necessary

In order to be reasonably sure that its rates are adequate and fair, an insurance unit must base them upon the combined experience of several insurance units over a period of years. No single unit has a sufficient volume of business to enable it to make rates for the various classes of risks, covers and territories on the basis of its own experience. The volume of experience of each unit is too small to permit proper functioning of the law of averages or large numbers.

As demonstrated over a long period in the business, the only safe and equitable method of fixing rates is to base them upon the combined experience of many insurance units, as only through the use of an adequate volume of experience can the element of chance and unfair discrimination be avoided. Rates based upon such combined experience, and modified upward or downward to reflect changed or changing which show that the future will not duplicate the past, are most likely to prove adequate and fair and reasonable.

It is obvious that to combine the experience of many insurance units there must be an agency of some kind to collect, compile and analyze data and to compute rates based on such data. In this country various organizations have been set up to perform this function, among others, for the benefit of member companies, such as the Canadian Underwriters Association, the Western Canada Insurance Underwriters Association, the British Columbia Underwriters Association, the New Brunswick Board of Underwriters, the Nova Scotia Board of Insurance Underwriters, and the Prince Edward Island Board of Insurance Underwriters, all affiliated with and under the supervision of the Dominion Board of Underwriters, the central governing body.

### Stabilizer of Business

These underwriting associations and boards of underwriters, set up at strategic points throughout Canada for the tabulation of experience and the scientific making of rates, have done much to stabilize the insurance business in this country and to maintain it on a sound and strong financial basis. Their tabulated experience and their promulgated rates based on such experience have formed the basis of the rates charged by the great majority of non-member as well as member companies transacting a general insurance business throughout the Dominion.

Besides their activities in tabulating experience and computing rates, these underwriting boards and associations have set up loss investigation bureaus, plan making bureaus for the mapping of cities and towns for insurance purposes, inspection bureaus, for the inspection of fire risks and fire prevention work, making surveys of fire protection systems, the strength and equipment of fire brigades, the framing of building codes, the maintenance and testing of devices for fire or accident prevention, inspection of sprinklered risks, and planning the lay out of municipalities from the standpoint of fire safety.

There is no doubt that they have made available to the insuring public of Canada the benefit of the combined experience of most of the great insurance organizations of the world and the skill and knowledge of a large army of experts and scientific investigators. Through their schedule rating system and their encouragement by rate reductions of the installation of fire prevention and fire protection devices by property owners, and their other activities, they have done a great deal in the public interest to reduce the volume of fire wastage in this country, and to bring down the average rate charged for fire insurance in Canada from $1.02 per $100 of insurance in 1924 to 67 cents per $100 of insurance in 1944.

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$8,238,795
LIABILITIES
To The Public
$4,166,068
CAPITAL
$750,000
SURPLUS ABOVE CAPITAL
$3,322,726
LOSSES PAID SINCE ORGANIZATION
$86,218,390

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WILFRED M. COX, K.C., Barrister, etc.
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S. H. LOGAN, Chairman of the Board, Canadian Bank of Commerce; Director, Imperial Life Assurance Company
HON. LEIGHTON McCARTHY, P.C., K.C., Chairman of the Board, Canada Life Assurance Company; President, National Trust Company Limited
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HEAD OFFICE—TORONTO
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MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY
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ESTABLISHED 1906
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## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

May I ask your opinion on a life insurance policy with the Montreal Life Insurance Company and the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company. Would you consider a male life better insured with the former or the latter company? Is it true that the Montreal Life is affiliated with the Atlas Life Insurance Company of London, England? In the affirmative, would this latter company be held responsible for payment of any claims in the event of the Montreal Life Insurance Company becoming unable to meet its obligations?

—F.H., Quebec, Que.

As both the Montreal Life Insurance Co. and The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. are in a sound financial position and safe to insure with, you would be making no mistake if you took out a policy with either company. The selection of one or the other, I would say, should depend upon which one offered the contract which best meets your requirements for protection. As the Montreal Life is an affiliate of the Atlas Assurance Co., the latter company, as the holder of shares of the Montreal Life, would be liable in the case of the failure of that company up to the amount of the subscribed uncalled capital of the Montreal Life held by it. While the authorized and subscribed capital of the Montreal Life is $1,000,000, the amount paid up is $250,000, leaving $750,000 liable to further call.

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Editor, About Insurance:

Will you kindly give me any information you may have about Dominion Life Insurance Co. I am unable to learn anything about the Company and own some of the shares.

—R.L.N., Regina, Sask.

Dominion Life Assurance Co., with head office at Waterloo, Ont., was organized, incorporated and commenced business in 1899. It operates under Dominion charter and registry, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Its authorized capital is $1,000,000, of which $400,000 has been subscribed and $280,000 paid up. On the paid up capital is has been paying a yearly dividend of $33,600, or 12 per cent. At the end of 1944, the latest date for which Government figures are available, the total assets were $62,347,154, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to $59,995,721, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of $2,351,433. As the paid up capital was $280,000, there was a net surplus as regards shareholders of $2,071,433. As the company is in a sound and strong business and financial position, and is paying 12 per cent dividends, you would be well-advised to hold your shares.

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### NEWS OF THE MINES

# Giant Yellowknife Development May Bring New Boom to Camp

By JOHN M. GRANT

THE year 1945 was one of exceptional activity in exploratory and development work in the Yellowknife area of the Northwest Territories, which in 1944 ignited the imagination of the speculative public and through diamond drilling at Giant Yellowknife Gold Mines dissipated all previous conceptions that only small, high-grade ore bodies could be developed. At the Giant property, where the spectacular results have spurred prospecting and staking, sinking of a second shaft is now proceeding. Underground news should shortly be received from the No. 1 shaft area and this could possibly see the beginning of what some engineers term the "big" boom. Further as soon as the necessary manpower is available the present mills closed down under wartime conditions can be expected to reopen.

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Some 70 mining companies are actively carrying out exploration programs comprising diamond drilling, trenching and geological surveys and a number of other companies are also associated with the developments in the Yellowknife district. According to the Mines and Resources Department at Ottawa, 11,500 new claims were recorded from the beginning of the current boom to the end of last October and there are now about 15,000 claims in good standing. The prospecting has extended from the Yellowknife River area to the Indian Lake area, 135 miles to the north, the Department points out, and has moved northeastward to the barrens in the vicinity of Courageous Lake and eastward following the Hearne channel of Great Slave Lake.

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Diamond drills at present in operation in the Yellowknife camp number 29, according to L. E. Drummond, secretary-manager of the Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines. Mr. Drummond also states that share capitalization of more than 200 mining companies incorporated for work in the Northwest Territories totals more than $500,000,000. Transportation, he says, is the key to northern developments and this year the $2,000,000 federal appropriation for roads, and additional appropriations for dredges, improvements to northern waterways and channels and wharves, would materially assist in speeding up transportation by land and water. He maintains that the all-water route would continue to be the cheaper line of transportation to Yellowknife. The fact that transportation remained the chief problem in the development of northern minerals was also emphasized by Charles McCrea, president of Negus Mines, and former Minister of Mines for Ontario, in an address at the annual meeting of the Alberta and Northwest Chamber of Mines. In Mr. McCrea's opinion the Yellowknife mining field, at its present stage of development, looks better than any Ontario field at a similar stage in the past. Mr. McCrea called for Government solution of the transportation and stressed the fact that "it means much to the people of Canada to get this Yellowknife country going."

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The intimation last week of a further expansion in the trading list of mining stocks, following the posting of 75 new issues in 1945, is already being borne out. Shares of Anglo-Rouyn Mines, Richmac Gold Mines (1936) and Rush Lake Gold Mines were called for trading on January 18. Anglo-Rouyn Mines is located in Rouyn township, Quebec, and adjoins Powell Rouyn Gold Mines. The Richmac property adjoins Cochenour Willans and McKenzie Red Lake, both producers in the Red Lake camp. Rush Lake is developing a property in the Opeepeesway area, in the Sudbury district.

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Thorn Hill Gold Mines, with approximately 450 acres in the Rouyn area of Quebec, has since commencement of active development in April, 1945, two months after incorporation, completed 35 diamond drill holes for a total of 11,362 feet. Of these holes 25 were put down in the central and southern sections of the property and 10 holes have been drilled in the north-west part of the holdings. Douglas S. Baird, geologist in charge

(Continued on Page 40)

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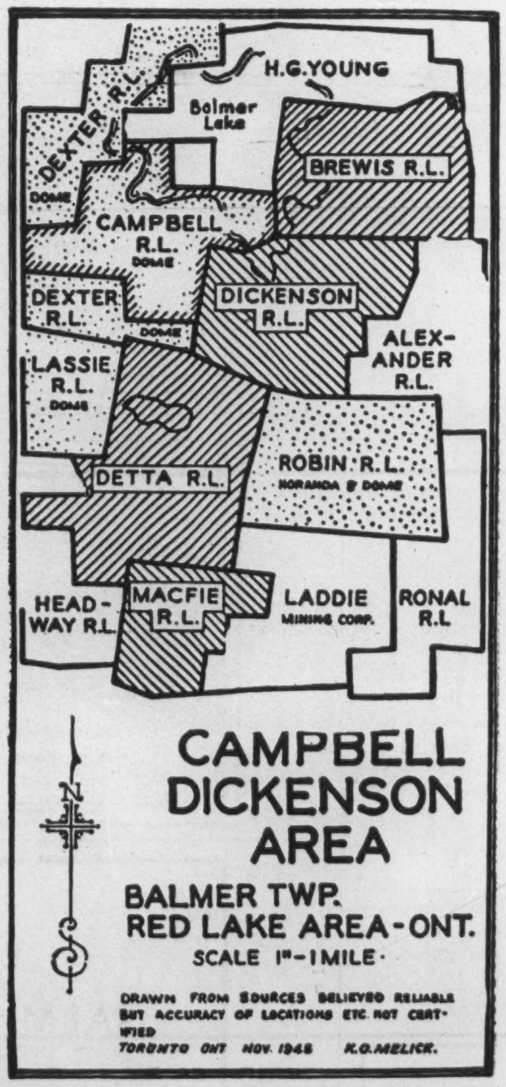


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MINES LIMITED
Cash placed in Treasury ........ $217,505.00

MACFIE RED LAKE
MINES LIMITED
Cash placed in Treasury ........ $260,004.25

TOTAL ........ $660,014.25

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# Company Reports

### Continental Life

DURING the past year the business in force of the Continental Life Insurance Company increased from $60,430,090 to $66,832,157; its total assets increased from $13,833,309 to $14,997,748; its payments to policyholders and beneficiaries increased from $861,659 to $943,979, of which $283,271 was paid to dependents of those who died and $660,708 was paid to living policyholders. While in 1944 the number of new policyholders insured was 4,319, in 1945 the number of new policyholders was 5,079, and the business for the year from new policies and policies revived and increased amounted to $9,664,165. Policy and annuity reserves increased during 1945 from $11,708,462 to $12,676,016. The company is a purely Canadian one, and has been in business since November 1, 1899. Its authorized capital is $1,500,000, of which $1,000,000 has been subscribed and $200,000 paid up.

### Confederation Life

ANOTHER year of record growth was experienced by the Confederation Life Association in 1945. Total business in force was increased from $571,513,804 to $621,950,297, showing a gain of $50,436,493, the largest in its history. The surplus was increased from $12,969,012 to $14,329,243, showing a gain of $1,360,231. The amount paid to living policyholders in 1945 was $9,390,108 as compared with $9,325,216 in the previous year, while the amount paid to beneficiaries of deceased policyowners was $4,204,672 as compared with $4,123,816 in 1944. During 1945 the Association's new investments in War Bonds amounted to $22,554,241, bringing its total investments in War Bonds of Allied Nations at the end of the year to $104,871,652, as compared with $82,317,411 at the close of 1944. Its report shows that the premium income increased while the cost of operation continued low in 1945, and that the mortality experienced was again very favorable.

### Canada Life

INCREASES in new business, insurance in force and in total assets marked the progress of the Canada Life Assurance Company in 1945. New insurance issued and paid for in 1945, including revivals and increased policies but not dividends additions, amounted to $91,465,986, as compared with $89,937,795 in the previous year, while in addition new retirement income bonds were issued in 1945 guaranteeing to policyholders maturity benefits of $9,409,255, as compared with bonds guaranteeing maturity benefits of $8,487,640 issued in 1944. Insurance in force at the end of 1945 amounted to $920,473,199, showing an increase for the year of over $32,000,000. In addition, maturity benefits under retirement income bonds totalled $89,609,648, and the reserve value of annuity contracts was $32,840,482. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries during 1945 amounted to $24,275,216, of which $15,306,998 was paid to living policyholders. Assets increased during 1945 from $320,437,385 to $334,508,795, and the surplus funds and special reserves increased from $18,740,154 to $20,898,099.

### Manufacturers Life

SUBSTANTIAL gains all along the line were made by the Manufacturers Life Insurance Company during the past year. New business amounted to $107,502,982, as compared with $94,533,743 in 1944. Business in force at the end of 1945 totalled $853,687,237, as compared with $790,161,509 at the close of the previous year. Total income in 1945 was $61,914,587, as compared with $48,834,776 in 1944. Total assets at the end of 1945 were $295,831,536, as compared with $264,909,571 at the close of the previous year. Payments to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1945 amounted to $17,274,202, as compared with $14,889,029 in 1944. In 1945 the disbursements on account of matured, surrendered and existing policies were $10,981,847, including $1,997,432 in dividends to policyholders, while the death claims amounted to $6,292,354. At the end of 1945 the policy and annuity reserves amounted to $239,600,458 and the reserve for dividends to policyholders to $3,300,000. After providing for these and all other liabilities the contingency reserve and surplus at the end of 1945 amounted to $15,068,701, as compared with $12,844,900 at the close of 1944.

### Imperial Life

NEW paid for business of the Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada in 1945 was the largest in the company's history, amounting to $43,636,559, while the amount of contracts reinstated during the year was $860,583. At the end of 1945 the total of assurance and annuity contracts in force was $393,487,972, showing an increase for the year of $27,283,726. Other annuity contracts in force, including group annuities, provide for annual payments of $760,204. The premium income for the year amounted to $12,994,437 and the interest income was $4,401,119, making the total premium and interest income $17,395,556. Cash benefits disbursed to policyholders, beneficiaries and annuitants, comprising death claims, matured endowments, dividends, surrender values, annuities, etc., amounted to $6,888,882. Assets at the end of the year totalled $128,533,655, showing an increase of $8,890,079 for 1945. Surplus funds over capital, reserves and all liabilities amounted to $4,100,197 at the end of 1945 as compared with $3,919,105 at the end of the previous year.

### National Life

UNDER the present administration the National Life Assurance Company of Canada continues to show steady growth in business and financial strength. During 1945 the business in force was increased from $81,106,943 to $86,867,122, under 38,127 policies. Assets were increased in 1945 by $1,118,337 to $17,953,722. Most of the assets represent amounts set aside to meet future payments on the company's policy and annuity contracts. Of the total assets, $12,004,434 was invested in Dominion, municipal and corporation bonds. A substantial profit was realized on the sale of securities. Payments to policyholders, annuitants and beneficiaries in 1945 totalled $1,164,838, and $812,629 was added to the reserves to provide for future benefits to policyholders. These reserves now total $15,873,139. The surplus as regards policyholders was increased from $544,015 to $641,886, while the net surplus over capital, reserves and all liabilities was increased from $294,016 to $393,886.

## News of the Mines

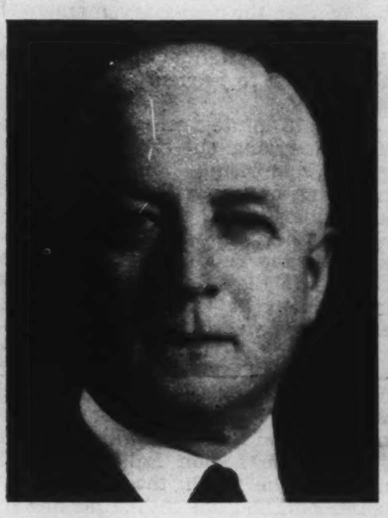
(*Continued from Page 39*).

of operations, in a report on activities during 1945 states that drill results so far show the most important consistent gold bearing zone occurring in the northwestern section of the property, which he points out is undoubtedly the extension of the gold bearing zone being developed by Dupresnoy Mines (Ventures controlled) just north of the Thorn Hill boundary. A length of approximately 500 feet has been already established on this zone and all of the drill holes over this length have shown important gold values with several holes showing excellent grade over good widths. In the southern section of the property which is believed to contain the extension of the Elder ore zone, ore intersections were encountered in a number of holes. While Mr. Baird looks for development of an orebody of consequence in the northwest portion of the property with further drilling, the problem of structural ore deposition has yet to be solved in the south and central portions of the property.

An increase of 75,783 tons in ore reserves to 1,011,200 tons, averaging 9.1% zinc, 2.9% lead, 5.76 ozs. silver and 0.038 oz. gold, is reported by New Calumet Mines, in Pontiac County, Quebec, in the fiscal year ended September 30. A net loss of $17,917 was shown for the year after all write-offs, as against $22,761 in the previous year. Current assets, including supplies, totalled $566,074, compared with $492,648, while current liabilities were $76,739 as against $223,989. The milling rate was increased to an average of close to 600 tons daily. New sales outlets were arranged with the termination of war contracts and increased exploration is planned.

## CONFEDERATION LIFE APPOINTMENTS

J. K. MACDONALD


C. D. DEVLIN

HON. G. PETER CAMPBELL, K.C.

J. K. Macdonald, who has been general manager and director of Confederation Life Association, has been elected vice-president. C. D. Devlin, who has been joint general manager, has been appointed general manager and elected a member of the board of directors. Senator Campbell is director of The Trusts and Guarantee Company Limited; Toronto Elevators Limited; English Electric Company of Canada, Ltd.; Upper Lakes and St. Lawrence Transportation Co. Ltd.


**LOBLAW GROCETERIAS CO. LIMITED**

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending February 28th, 1946, payable on the 1st day of March, 1946, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of February, 1946. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

By order of the Board.

R. G. MEECH, Secretary.

Toronto, January 10th, 1946.

**The Royal Bank of Canada**

**DIVIDEND No. 234**

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent (twenty cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Friday, the first day of March next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of January, 1946.

By order of the Board.

J. MUIR
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., January 15, 1946.

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